NATIONAL WEEKLY

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Dinner Chat

The 'Softening-Up' Process Under Way

SOME of our "best" people are falling into the error of softening up in their attitude toward Communism simply because the Ogre of the Kremlin is, for the moment, a member of the anti-Axis cast.

That the same Mr. Stalin not so long ago was playing on Hitler's side seems to have been forgotten by those who now are disposed to accept him as a friend of the "democracies."

It is not only the outright Reds, leftists and pinks who have jumped on the Soviet bandwagon. If that were the case, the situation would not be quite so deplorable. What irks us is that many "conservatives" — folks who once had no more love for Communism than for a siege of poison ivy — are whispering in audible tones that "perhaps the Soviets are not so bad after all."

These good people do not want Communism in the United States, understand. No, Communism would not be good for this country. The American way of life is best for America.

BUT—the success of the "great experiment" in the Soviet Union, exemplified particularly by the U.S.S.R.'s surprising resistance against Nazi Germany, indicates to them that, possibly, the "Soviet way of life" is best for the people of Russia.

That is the ultra-tolerant view being adopted in some quarters.

It was put forth recently by the *Detroit News* in an editorial

"One useful by-product of the war is a new realism in our thinking about Russia," the *News* said. "There is a marked falling off in what had seemed to have become a folk belief among us, that if it is Russian, it is wrong. There is too much evidence now to the point that the Russian way is good for the Russians."

Formerly conservative and anti-New Deal, the *News* bolted to the Administration several months ago and went down the line in favor of the Roosevelt intervention policy. Prior to that flip-flop, the *News* had published a sterling editorial rebuke to Mr. Roosevelt entitled "Whoa, Mr. President."

The *News* took bows on that one for several days, even going to the point of reprinting it for the edification of those who missed it the first time.

Since the turnabout, however, the Administration could do no wrong. That may account for the *News'* "discovery" that Communism may be best for the people of Russia.

We wonder what goes on in the mind of a responsible, presumably Christian, editor who would make such a statement.

Does he not know that Communism is basically anti-religious, that it is directly responsible for the murder of millions of Christians in the U.S.S.R.?

Has he never heard of the Soviet plans for paganizing the entire world?

Was he asleep during Stalin's ruthless aggressions on small neighboring nations—aggressions even less justified than those of Hitler's Germany?

How can he say with any conviction that spiritual, physical and economic enslavement under godless Communism is good *for any people?*

Were someone to suggest that "Naziism may be all right for the people of Germany," the *Detroit News* probably would be among the first to condemn such an assertion as "pro-Nazi." By the same token is the *News* pro-Communist?

Apparently it is, in the sense that it is attempting to break down the natural abhorrence that Christians have and should have for an atheistic, tyrannical dictatorship that already controls a large portion of the earth and seeks eventually to extend its godless principles to every corner of the world.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Prayer for the Boys

LAST Sunday we listened to Father Coughlin launch a prayer campaign for the soldiers and sailors serving in the armed forces of the United States.

The Pastor of the Shrine asked all his parishioners and friends to list with him the names of the men in service. These names will be enscrolled on the walls of the chapel of St. Sebastian at the Shrine and will be remembered every day at all the Masses at the Shrine for the duration.

Moreover, special prayers will be said each day to Almighty God, through St. Sebastian, for the safekeeping of the boys who are doing the actual fighting.

We suggest the spirit of this St. Sebastian brigade be carried into every church-going household in America.

Pray daily, pray constantly, for the boys in service. If you have no son, brother, husband or sweetheart among them, your neighbors have.

We believe in passing on this admirable suggestion.

England to Study U.S. History

THANKS to the war—and American Ambassador John G. Winant, —United States history is going to be studied for the first time in British secondary schools.

Addressing the British Headmasters' Association (Dec. 31), Mr. Winant recalled that when he arrived in London as ambassador he found no American history taught in British secondary schools "except such as was incidental in British history."

He made representations to the Board of Education, which agreed to introduce a short course in council schools. Dr. Allan Nevins, visiting professor of American history at Oxford University, has written the textbook.

Pete Foresees Return to the Old Bicycle Fad

H'YA, FOLKS:

Well, y' got my reglar gurl so bizzy writin' ansers t' all y'r letters I hadda borrow anuther sekatary again this week. I'm sure y' don't mind, 'cause we're all glad t' see bizznus so good.

Here it is th' last uv January alreddy! These days uv early thaw 'r always a bit upsetting 'round our house. Pal's Boss comes over 'n scatters maps 'n tourist folders all over th' place. It usta disturb us 'cause we didunt know which uv th' outlandish places he'd be headin' for next. But we realize now that 't duzzunt meen a thing.

Sum folks collekt stamps 'n reed up on th' hist'ry uv th' dynasties 'n administrashuns that ishued them, but Pal's Boss is so far ahead on his hist'ry now that when he uses a historikul refrunce he's not shure if th' rest uv us know enuff hist'ry to know what he's talkin' about.

But when it kums t' travel maps 'n picture folders of far-off places, boy, he's a push-over. I kinda lik' th' color'd pikshures in th' Nashnul Geografic but I can't see how anybody'd want t' go to sum of th' funny places. S'pose y' did pik outa South Sea atoll t' get away from it all 'n ya went out for a walk under the palms in th' tropic moonlite when zing! a bullut 'll tell ya th' Japs was usin' th' island f'r a fillin' stashun 'r sumthin'.

A person might lik' to mak' a trip t' th' Riviera 'r Holy Land t' see what's left o' th' old landmarks, but gosh, ther's hardly a place you wudden't be buttin' into sumbuddy's theatur of war. So mebbe this is a good tim' t' see America first—only ther's th' question uv tires. Kum t' think about 't our own hills 'n dales uv Michigan, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, or wherever we are, 's jus' about th' best place ther's lef' in th' world.

If we've gotta save gas 'n tires I can see th' bicycle fad comin' back in reel ernust here at our rektury again, cum nex' spring. Th' preests at th' Shrine have turn'd out sum pretty good bicyclists, altho Father Hutting, who usta be here, 'n Father Cassian were probably th' champeens. Pal's Boss is no meen scorcher himself. We thought he'd turn out t' be quite a 'cyclist before th' golf bug bit him. Maybe he'll tak' it up again when it occurs t' him to redooce for th' spring activity. A bicycle might giv' ya a quite diffrunt view of familiar motor scenes at that.

Speakin' of savings, I see wher' we gotta sav' time by turnin' our cloks ahead 'r back 'r sumthin'. Accordin' t' th' way we figger it, it'll be 10 p.m. before sunset around here nex' summer. I don't know how these pretty gurls 'r ever gonna get up early enuff t' get t' th' offus.

Not much news around here this week. Lotsa bizzness. Gladys, one of th' ol' girls, was in with her baby Pat.

The infant generashun is shure goin' t' scold us f'r th' mess we've left th' world in for them.

Well, tim's up; see ya nex' week. Carry on.

— PETE.

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Comment

Rubber Shortage Was Planned That Way

AMERICA is going into the rubber manufacturing business. Last week Congress voted the sum of $400-million to be used for developing native shrubs, weeds, trees and plants to supply the raw material; for building factories to process it into tires, girdles, babies' panties, hot water bottles and garden hose to supply America's needs.

All this should have been done years ago. But, to appease British monopolists, we supported a gigantic racket to import crude rubber from the Malayan Peninsula. And that's a story.

What do Americans know about rubber?

We are in an unfortunate position, they say, because the Japs have overrun the Malayan Peninsula, and the British, with their scorched earth policy, have destroyed the rubber tree plantations. Consequently, restrictions on tires, girdles, babies' panties, hot-water bottles, garden hose and a hundred other rubber items are imposed upon us and will remain so until the mighty British and American Navies capture Malaya, chase the Japs from the Dutch East Indies and make it possible to transport that restricted commodity to America.

And this is, probably, a 100 per cent error on the part of those who entertain such thoughts.

* * *

The fact is that rubber — great commodity that it is — is a monopoly and a racket. As far as it is a monopoly, a handful of international bankers control the rubber trade. Insofar as it is a racket, there is no more need of importing so-called rubber from the Malayan Peninsula or the Dutch East Indies than there is of importing hydrogen and oxygen from China, water from the Mediterranean Sea, sand from the Sahara or refugees from Russia.

The truth is, if we so desired, Americans could produce more rubber in the State of Michigan alone than the entire world could consume in any given year. Of course, the same could be said about Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and a dozen other places.

It is no more truthful to say that rubber grows on trees than it is to affirm that babies come in stork baskets. After all, this so-called rubber is nothing more than a chemical compound which can be integrated in any laboratory or workshop which has access to a supply of hydro-carbon.

The *Standard Encyclopedia* says: "Chemically, rubber is a hydro-carbon with the approximate formula $C_{10}H_{16}$."

It is true that crude rubber can be obtained from the milky juice of the rubber tree of which there are numerous varieties. It is equally true it can be obtained from a dozen weeds growing in your backyard—possibly the dandelion and the milk-weed included.

Most importantly, it can be obtained abundantly from American oil wells.

Taking advantage of the ignorance of the common folk in matters of chemistry, processing and manufacturing, the monopolists who control the rubber trade, together with their propagandists in and out of government, have led us to believe we cannot have rubber unless we hold fast to the Malayan Peninsula and to the damnable methods of exploiting the Malayan natives who are paid no more than $3.00 a week for their labors.

These monopolists—international bankers—have been so powerful up to date that they curtailed the production of rubber through their cartels, which are nothing more than legalized bands of monopolists who mobbed any person or group of persons attempting to compete with them by producing crude rubber from the hundred different sources from which it can be obtained in America or Europe. These members of the rubber cartel acted along the same principle employed by Al Capone and his beer-runners in Chicago who laid down the law to the people of that town—a law which practically said you could not sell beer unless Al Capone supplied it.

* * *

Who is to blame for this gigantic deception practiced upon the American people—the world's largest consumer of rubber?

Last week's *St. Louis Post Dispatch* answered this question in an editorial.

It said: "... it would seem to fall on the automobile and tire industries, on the Government itself and on the British-dominated International Rubber Regulation Committee which had, at least until the Japanese invaded Malaya, control of the world supply."

In that terse statement, the editor of the *Post Dispatch* synopsized the entire situation.

He blamed the automobile and tire industries because they played a subservient part to the British-dominated International Rubber Regulation Committee.

He blamed the Government because its officials worshipped at the altar of the international bankers who controlled the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

And finally, he blamed the International Rubber Regulation Committee itself — a group of men clever enough to practice their puppetry upon the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and every top-flight official whose responsibility it was for the past years to kick out the International Rubber Regulation Committee from the United States and force it to stop exploiting the American people.

The *Post Dispatch* editorial continued: ". . . the Government, like private purchasers, ran into the International Rubber Regulation Committee. Despite the fact that this super-cartel is virtually 100 per cent British, and despite the fact that Great Britain is fighting for its very life, the committee showed slight disposition to 'disturb the market.' Its representative, Sir John Hay, was in Washington in the summer of 1940. Jesse Jones conferred with him about increasing production, but if there was any increase, it is hardly reflected in our import figures."

Before we proceed further, let it be bluntly stated that besides fighting for liberty, our American boys will be expected to fight to regain the Malayan Peninsula not for the people of Malaya or Great Britain but for Sir John Hay and his legalized gangsters who own or control the Malayan Peninsula and the rubber racket throughout the world.

If rubber is a chemical compound, why didn't we manufacture it in appreciable quantities in the United States prior to the present war? That simple question forces one to give a complex answer. But we can initiate the answer by stating that the big British cartel would not permit us to do it because it would destroy their profits. We can continue expanding on the answer by stating that our Government co-operated with the gangsters—the British cartel—knowing they were making hundreds of millions of dollars profit from their racket, knowing the American people were the victims of the racket.

* * *

Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, the Administration's trust-buster, told a congressional committee (Jan. 8) that German influence still was affecting production of critical war materials. More specifically, he struck out at the Aluminum Company of America, but when asked about the rubber cartel, he had little to say, probably because it was British controlled.

For the information of the readers, a cartel or monopoly is set up by a group of private owners of some commodity with the benediction of the governments of the

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What Is a Cartel?

THE *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences* states:

"The term cartel designates an association based upon a contractual agreement between enterprises in the same field of business which, while retaining their legal independence, associate themselves with a view to exerting a monopolistic influence on the market."

Dr. Kreps informs us that cartels "appear during periods of distress in those industries in which producers are few in number. They bob up especially in those lines of enterprise which require advanced machine technology and heavy investment in plant and equipment. They crop up wherever patents or market outlets or mineral deposits are concentrated in few hands. Sometimes their formation follows merely the exclusion or embarrassment of competitors by tariffs or trade barriers or high transportation costs. Cartels are a manifestation of oligopoly, or in rare instances oligopsony."

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Comment

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world where the cartel operates. The governments go so far as to agree that production will be curtailed and divided on a fixed, mathematical basis to each government which agrees to protect the cartel.

In other words, the cartel or monopoly keeps production down to keep prices up. If France, for example, was unable to consume its allotment of crude rubber from the cartel, it was so arranged that any other country could not take over the unused quantity from France. In other words, the cartel stifled production, stifled trade—and all this with the benediction of Government.

It is most important to recognize that not Germany but Britain was the master mind behind the rubber cartels and Britishers were the monopolists of this essential commodity.

Purposely the cartel set out to see there was want in the midst of plenty.

All the above seems fantastic to the uninitiated citizens—fantastic that rubber is not an element but a chemical compound; fantastic that its integration or manufacture is controlled and limited by a group of international bankers and investors to keep prices up and make huge profits for the price-fixers; fantastic that our Government approved such a racket; fantastic that our rubber manufacturers in the United States cravenly acquiesced to the British Al Capones who dominated the cartel; fantastic that our American financiers and capitalists failed until recently to build laboratories and factories to produce rubber from the crude oil which flows so abundantly in America; fantastic that, while our boys are fighting for liberty, they are also fighting to restore the racket to the British monopolists who control the Malayan Peninsula.

* * *

In January, 1940, the 76th Congress of the United States held an investigation of the concentration of economic power. Hearings were held before the Temporary National Economic Committee established by Congress. Congress authorized and directed this committee to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the concentration of economic power in, and financial control over, production and distribution of goods and services.

When these hearings were completed they were published by the Government of the United States in a volume recognized as a public document.

Among the many prominent scientists testifying before this committee was Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, the economic adviser of the Temporary National Economic Committee—a gentleman than whom there is no greater in his field in the entire world.

To prove that the British rubber cartel was a price-fixing, profit-making menace, Dr. Kreps presented to the congressional committee the actual agreement signed between the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, India, the Netherlands and Siam to regulate production and export of rubber. This agreement was signed at London on the 7th of May, 1934. The preamble of this nefarious document—protected by the above governments — reads as follows:

> "Considering that it is necessary and advisable that steps should be taken to regulate the production and export of rubber in and from producing countries with the object of reducing existing world stocks to a normal figure and 'adjusting in an orderly manner supply to demand and maintaining a fair and equitable price level which will be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers,' and being desirous of concluding an agreement for this purpose:
>
> "Have accordingly agreed as follows, etc., etc."

Note that the British-dominated cartels protected by the British and other signatory governments, set out to reduce the existing world stocks to a "normal" figure; to maintain a "fair and equitable" price level remunerative to efficient producers. There, in the open, stands unblushingly a document to create want in the midst of plenty for the profit of the producers.

* * *

There are 19 lengthy articles covering eight pages of fine print in this monopolistic agreement for production control and price control of rubber. And the United States of America recognized the agreement under the New Deal Government of Franklin D. Roosevelt who chose to play along with the international bankers and thereby is blameworthy for the lack of rubber in these United States today. Observe that neither Germany, Japan, Spain, Portugal or the South American Republics were in on the racket.

Referring to some of the articles of this agreement we find that the signatory governments agreed to prevent the transferring of plants, trees, shrubs or vines from their holdings to any other part of the world, thereby excluding the non-signatory nations from participating in the development of the rubber industry.

Article 4 stipulates that the supply of rubber for the entire world shall be limited to 1,251,500 tons of dry rubber per year from the following producing countries: Straits Settlements (Malay) Netherlands, India, Ceylon, India, Burma, North Borneo, Sarawak and Siam.

Article 4 also stipulates—unbelievable as it may seem—that "the International Rubber Regulation Committee shall fix from time to time for each territory or group of territories a percentage of the basic quota."

In other words, the needs of the nations of the world are not taken into consideration. It is the objective of the cartel to hold down production and to maintain profits.

* * *

Article 7 of the agreement signed by the governments permits the private monopoly of the International Rubber Regulation Committee to dispose of all rubber delivered . . . in such manner as it shall deem to be most beneficial . . .

Here, again, civilization, as far as its rubber needs are concerned, is at the mercy of a group of international bankers who brazenly state they are controlling production for their own profit.

Article 9 forbids the exportation of rubber from one territory or group of territories to another.

Article 11 prohibits any owner of rubber having in his possession or under his control within a territory or group of territories any time-stocks of rubber exceeding 20 per cent he was permitted to produce.

Article 13 forbids the exportation from any rubber-producing territory leaves, flowers, seeds, buds, twigs, branches, roots, or any living portion of the rubber plant that may be used to propagate it.

The only thing article 13 left out was a restriction forbidding God to live, move and have His being.

That this international rubber cartel is controlled by the British is evident from article 15. Paragraph after paragraph so describe it.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the agreement was signed by John Simon and P. Cunliffe-Lister.

In the space of this article it is impractical to enter into too many details. It is sufficient to restate that the rubber production setup is a monopoly existing to curtail production and to sell rubber at a huge profit for the monopolies.

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T.N.E.C. Personnel

THE PERSONNEL of the Temporary National Economic Committee created by the Congress of the United States was as follows:

Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Senator from Wyoming, Chairman.

Hatton W. Sumners, Representative from Texas, Vice Chairman.

William H. King, Senator from Utah.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

Clyde Williams, Representative from Missouri.

B. Carroll Reece, Representative from Tennessee.

Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General.

Wendell Berge, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Representing the Department of Justice.

Jerome N. Frank, Chairman; *Leon Henderson, Commissioner — Representing the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Garland S. Ferguson, Commissioner; *Ewin L. Davis, Commissioner—Representing the Federal Trade Commission.

Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; *A. Ford Hinrichs, Chief Economist, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Representing the Department of Labor.

Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., Special Assistant to the General Counsel; *Charles L. Kades, Special Assistant to the General Counsel — Representing the Department of the Treasury.

Clarence Avildsen, Special Adviser to the Secretary — Representing the Department of Commerce.

James R. Brackett, Executive Secretary.

Alternates

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Comment

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On page 13063 of the official United States Government document, the chairman of the congressional committee, Senator O'Mahoney, asks Dr. Kreps the following question: "This country is dependent upon the countries named in this agreement for its rubber supply?" Dr. Kreps answers: "It is for its entire rubber supply . . ."

Dr. Kreps, of course, meant the United States was dependent for its entire rubber supply according to the status quo established by the rubber monopolists. Scientist that he is, he knows that America could build up an industry as great as the automotive industry did our country choose to manufacture its own rubber.

* * *

We can manufacture it from the crude oil of Michigan, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas. We can manufacture it from the latex pressed from plants. We probably could manufacture it from the milk of the despised dandelion. Incidentally, we have been taught to regard the dandelion plant as a troublesome weed whereas, if it were cultured and commercialized it might prove more valuable than all the latex-producing trees—so-called rubber trees—in the Malayan Peninsula.

However, Britain had to be served first —in America. British profits took precedence over American needs.

There is another interesting story to the rubber monopoly. The production of so-called rubber trees in the Malayan Peninsula was related to the shipping cartel or monopoly. Exorbitant rates were charged for transferring the crude rubber from the Orient to America and England, thereby guaranteeing to the ship-owning monopoly outrageous profits—profits which would be non-existent had we manufactured rubber within the confines of the United States.

And still another angle is the exploitation of oriental labor. Paid approximately $3.00 a week at the most, these poor natives supplied labor for which Americans would have demanded at least $30.00 a week.

It is patriotic for us to fight for liberty, to protect our territories, to safeguard those things for which our flag stands. But let us not mix patriotism with profiteering, nor let us rationalize ourselves as a combatant in this war for preserving the rubber cartel, the exploitation and the graft associated with Singapore.

The United States Government did not sign the cartel. Only those countries where rubber trees grew signed it.

However. the United States of America, through its Government, accepted the cartel and abided by its restrictions. And therein lies the blame.

* * *

We are the world's largest consumers of Malayan and East Indian rubber latex. Not only by purchasing, at $35 an ounce, gold mined in South Africa, for less than $15.00 an ounce, did we make prepayment in part for Britain's entrance into World War II; but by purchasing rubber produced at slave labor and sold at high cost did we also further the concentration of wealth in the hands of potent Britishers.

It is high time that we look beyond the portals of war and gaze into the vestibule of peace. Thousands, yes millions of our men will be unemployed at the cessation of hostilities. To reinstate them in profitable industry, why not cancel out the importation of rubber from the Malayan Peninsula, from Borneo, Sarawak, Indo-China? Why not utilize the latex-producing plants in America and the crude oil which flows so copiously from our wells?

We Americans can create another industry as large as the automotive industry and thereby give employment to more than 2-million persons who probably would otherwise be idle.

If we are in this war to break down economic slavery as well as other kinds of slavery, let us get into it seriously.

It is not unpatriotic to cry out against British monopolists in these days when Australia is raising her voice against the iniquities and inequalities practiced against her.

While we will aid Britain as an Ally, it is high time we aid ourselves and our own people. We do not expect to be as gracious to ourselves as the Canadians are to themselves; for they have no compulsory conscription for overseas service as yet.

The rubber racket and other rackets must go. We are fighting for liberty—economic liberty—not for economic bondage.

In one sense it was a God-send that the Japanese and British combined applied the torch to the rubber trees in the Orient. This caused America to wake up. This stimulated the manufacture of so-called synthetic rubber.

Again we say rubber is a chemical compound. It does not grow on trees any more than babies are carried in stork baskets.

We have a plenitude of the chemicals required to make it in our own backyard.

Donald M. Nelson, America's 'Beaverbrook'

THE demand for some semblance of ordered efficiency in our war production has compelled Mr. Roosevelt to his third reorganization of the whole procurement set-up.

His selection of Donald M. Nelson of the priorities and allocations division to be the "American Beaverbrook" appears to have been a happy choice, judging by the enthusiasm with which news of the appointment was received in Washington and elsewhere.

As a people we are a bit naive in our enthusiasms. For example, we read in the papers that the U.S.A. is to spend $56-billion for war, against Japan's $3-billion, and we shout, "Hurray, they're licked!"

But there is no automatic assurance that merely spending money will get the results for which it is spent. Witness the initial $7-billion for national defense which went "down a political rat-hole." Seven billion dollars, let it be emphasized, is 7,000 millions! If this vast sum can go down political rat-holes, so can $56-billion, observes a Hearst editorial. "All you need is more rat-holes and more political rats!"

The country, we recall, was fully as enthusiastic over Mr. Knudsen's appointment to head O.P.M. as we are now over Mr. Nelson's. Here, we said, was a self-made industrialist who knew what mass production was all about. To many, the addition of Sidney Hillman as labor's representative completed the efficiency picture.

Mr. Nelson brings to the task of war-time production and material procurement a background of long experience as a buyer. As purchaser for a vast mail-order industry, he knows all the "alibis" for manufacturers' delays. He is now head of a solvent Government corporation with good credit and the money to pay for what he buys. He has the advantage of the further fact that whatever he wants is *more important than any excuse a manufacturer or salesman can put up.*

Moreover, in undertaking to realize Mr. Roosevelt's astronomical victory program Mr. Nelson is not attempting to carry out another man's program. The fantastic figures presented by the President were, we learn, supplied by Mr. Nelson. So he should be right at home. Since he worked out the figures, and has been the noisiest critic of inaction within official Washington, Mr. Nelson's selection as procurement chairman is "a natural."

* * *

We cannot forget how the N.R.A., with its Blue Eagle on our advertising and our factory flags, was hailed as evidence that we had licked the depression. General Johnson made great progress until his authority was challenged, whereupon the N.R.A. folded up.

Already, some Washington observers, like Walter Lippmann, are raising the point of Mr. Nelson's "authority." The *Wall Street Journal* said: "That presidential sentence made Mr. Nelson czar of the American war industry program."

Mr. Lippmann says it did nothing of the sort. He asserts:

"Mr. Nelson's superior authority will rest on nothing more substantial . . . than the President's personal opinions, and this will inevitably mean—as we can see by the example of the controversy between Mr. Henderson and Secretary Wickard—that . . . it will be the President and not Mr. Nelson who makes the final decisions."

Mr. Lippmann points out that Mr. Nelson will be theoretically over officials who, in fact, outrank him, including a couple of Cabinet officers. The columnist suggests that to have adequate authority the War Production department should be made a Cabinet post by statute.

But, making a Cabinet post of the War

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Truman Committee Faces Facts

THE PUBLISHED FINDINGS of the Senate's Truman Investigating Committee, indicting the O.P.M., industry, labor and other divisions of our national productive machine, should have a reassuring effect on the nation.

Hitherto, officialdom, newspapers and radio were engaged in cramming down the American throat an unpalatable dish of propaganda which was nauseating.

We were told what power our blueprint Navy possessed. Advertised in glowing words and pictures were tanks and airplanes rolling off the production lines.

The American people, however, suspected the childish boastfulness and fact distortion back of it all.

Now, at least in part, the truth is known. Now we can approach the problem in adult fashion. We can solve it by employing the scalpel of sacrifice to cut all profits to the bone and remove from public office all cancerous growths of inefficient muddlers.

Though the truth hurts, nevertheless it is curative; for no festering sore is ever healed simply by bandaging it.

The tragedies of Wake Island, Guam, Pearl Harbor and Manila are attributable more to the greed-mongers and power-mongers at Washington than to the military strategists at Tokyo.

The sooner this is realized, the better for our nation, now engaged in an all-out war to the death.

January 15, 1942, is a date which ought to share equal importance with December 7, 1941. On the earlier date came Pearl Harbor with its humiliation and loss. In January came the disclosures of the Truman Investigating Committee.

It is our hope that the committee's revelations will result in offsetting the terrible loss at Pearl Harbor; that journalists of the press and radio will now recognize that morale built upon fables and fiction is inimical to victory; that, henceforth, the American people will be told the truth, even though it be necessary to expose the grafting and blundering of those in whose hands rests the people's destiny.

* * *

Our allies, the English, are more forthright than we. Last week the English press excoriated those public officials responsible for the Malayan debacle.

"Cabinet duds" and "Singapore blimps" were among the most charitable phrases London editors unleashed against the British public officials whose war activities are no more glorious than were their diplomatic efforts prior to the war.

Said the *London Express*:

"Here is the great tragedy of Malaya . . . We could have had a native defense force in Malaya of even better quality than that which Gen. MacArthur raised in the Philippines. But a pack of whisky-swilling planters and military birds of passage have forgotten this side of the Malayan population. They have handed it over to the Japanese together with the radio station and stores at Penang."

Washington correspondents of metropolitan newspapers have a duty to perform to the American public. Knowing that we cannot win this war with poor political, administrative and executive leadership, it is the duty of newsmen to expose any whisky-swilling, profit-manipulating, incompetent officials in our nation's Capital.

Unfortunately, we are not as democratic, in one sense, as our English allies. When Britain's cabinet ministers fail the people, they are immediately retired without waiting until the next calendar election.

Lacking that constitutional right by which Congress could overturn a cabinet through the simple process of a negative vote, America relies more than at any other time in its history upon the newsmen to drive out of office with the whip of publicity those officials who sacrifice the welfare of the American people for the advancement of some *clique*, some political party, some profiteering industry or some financial institution.

Knudsen of O.P.M.— the Goat!

AS PREDICTED in these columns months ago, Mr. William Knudsen is the goat for the muddling which has characterized New Deal efforts to prepare America for war.

He is the symbol of Big Business. He was presented to the public as the one man upon whom responsibility for efficient production depended.

Everyone knows, however, that no authoritative jurisdiction was bestowed upon the O.P.M. head by the President of the United States.

Everyone knows that Mr. Roosevelt kept the reins of production in his own hands.

When the Senatorial investigators pried into the cause for America's unpreparedness in the field of production, the co-chief of the O.P.M. was destined to be the official goat.

* * *

The Senate Committee, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, said of O.P.M.:

"Its record has not been impressive. Its mistakes of commission have been legion. And its mistakes of omission have been even greater. It has all too often done nothing when it should have realized that problems cannot be avoided by refusing to admit that they exist."

This, it seems to us, is as much an indictment of the Administration as it is of O.P.M.

Months ago, Mr. Knudsen knew that he would be "led to Pilate's hall," there to be blamed for the mismanagement which has characterized all our efforts to prepare for war. But the General Motors executive could do nothing about it.

To resign when he discovered his predicament would cause the public to regard him as a "slacker." To continue warming his O.P.M. chair was almost unendurable because he foresaw what was about to happen. By elevating Knudsen to the rank of Lieutenant General in the Army somewhat softens the blow.

* * *

The Senate Investigating Committee slashed at Army and Navy inefficiency as well as the O.P.M. It criticised the Navy Department —without mentioning Secretary Knox—for adding greatly to the cost of the multi-million dollar shipbuilding program by "allowing excessive fees and bonuses" to private corporations.

It castigated the automobile industry for reluctance to convert its facilities to war production.

It cracked down on organized labor for handicapping the war program with strikes, "many of which ought not to have taken place."

It riddled the administrators of the Defense Housing program for "gross waste, extravagance and petty jealousies."

It chastised the War Department—without mentioning Secretary Stimson—for wastage of the taxpayers' money in construction of Army camps and ordnance plants.

And, finally, it aimed bitter criticism at the Aluminum Company of America for "taking undue advantage of the Government" in negotiating contracts.

* * *

Senator Truman, the committee chairman, predicted that the new War Production Board headed by Donald M. Nelson would be abortive unless the O.P.M. were re-organized.

Specifying its criticism of O.P.M., the committee charged that there were 255 dollar-a-year men in charge of production, many of whom had personal axes to grind and the welfare of their own corporations—or labor unions—uppermost in their minds.

The Senate Committee advised that these men either be hired outright or be fired.

And, finally, the committee castigated the failure of O.P.M. to utilize the facilities of small business in the war effort.

All this time the people were told that Pearl Harbor had produced unity in the United States. Such a muddle as the Senate Committee has uncovered evidences a sad lack of unity.

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Ask Lease-Lend Funds To Create Jewish Army

A NEW YORK committee headed by Pierre Van Paassen, newspaper writer, and some hundred or so "prominent public officials, authors, actors, business and professional men," announces a drive to enlist a Jewish Army of 200,000 "to fight for the survival of the Jewish people and the preservation of democracy."

The committee is an outgrowth of the *"American Friends of a Jewish Palestine."*

The committee's announcement says it will not recruit men who are eligible to fight under the Stars and Stripes.

It seeks lease-lend funds to finance the proposed international foreign legion.

* * *

Here is more confusion for honest Americans making a sincere effort to understand the Jewish question. We have been told time and again by Jewish writers, claiming to speak authoritatively, that Jews are not a race, not a nation, but a religious group.

Therefore, it would seem as reasonable to equip a Methodist army, a Seventh Day Adventist army, a Christian Science army, or a Catholic army, to fight for the preservation of Christian principles, as a Jewish army to fight for the preservation of democracy.

Obviously, of course, Jewishness has always been more than a religion.

* * *

The objectives, as set forth in the committee's formal statement, are as follows:

"To bring about, by legal means and in accordance with the laws and foreign policy of the United States, the formation of a Jewish army, based on Palestine, to fight for the survival of the Jewish people and the preservation of democracy.

"This army, composed primarily of Palestinian Jews and refugees as well as of volunteers from free countries, will fight on all required battlefields side by side with the United States, Great Britain and the other allied nations."

Thus the Jewish refugees profess a desire to fight alongside the United States and Great Britain, not as citizens of particular nations, but as internationalists bound by racial ties.

Why do these American Jews wish to segregate their fellow racialists?

There are thousands of Jews outside England, the United States and Russia who are not fighting but are eager to do so, according to this belligerent committee of writers and business men. The committee declared that 135,000 Palestinian Jews had registered "as volunteers for war service" when hostilities started but have not been called to the colors.

The announcement also said that "stateless Jews, the disinherited Jews, the ones driven from their homes by the great and evil violence of the Axis powers" are anxious to take up arms.

William Fulton of the New York staff of the *Chicago Tribune* said that Peter Lehman, son of Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, who enlisted several months ago in the Royal Canadian air force, "might have joined such an army if there had been one."

Mr. Fulton's account added: "Leaders of the movement will go to Washington soon to urge enactment of legislation providing lend-lease aid for the Jewish army. A bill to this effect was introduced recently in the House by Representative Andrew L. Sommers, a Brooklyn Democrat."

* * *

The Jewish press has been most severe in its censure of well-intentioned non-Jews who miscall their terms in trying to speak about the Jewish problem. But the Jews can't have it both ways. Jews cannot deny nationalism and race for the narrower claim of religionists, when it suits their purposes for a particular argument, and then ask us for lease-lend aid to finance an international Jewish army.

While it is gratifying to see Jews professedly anxious and willing to put their lives on the block in defense of principles they uphold, it is also puzzling to those Gentiles who have been called to task in the Jewish press for stating that Jewishness embraces more than a religion.

The fact that Jews see fit to recruit an Army among their own people and appeal for lease-lend funds from the United States to finance the project indicates clearly that the Jews regard themselves as a separate people, rather than as citizens of the country in which they reside.

It is our opinion, therefore, that organization of an international Jewish army would do more to focus attention on that fact, and thereby fan the flames of race prejudice than all the rantings of professional anti-Semites.

'Koughlin's Kute Kapers'

THE above KKK are the initials of a headline published by *The Jewish Examiner*—largest weekly Anglo-Jewish circulation in America. Its date is January 2, 1942—13th of Tebeth, 5702.

The editorial which the *Examiner* printed under the caption reads as follows:

"Cleverness has never been a strong point of the prejudice preachers. They are strangers to subtlety. Their way is to rant and incite, to shout lying accusations against the victims of their treacherous attack.

"It gives us momentary pause, therefore, when we encounter an effort at cleverness in the bloated columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the despised and discredited organ of that self-exposed traitor and religious racketeer, Coughlin. The fatuous title of this piece of would-be slicko is 'Let's Have Confidence,' and the burden of its phony plea is that despite the difficulties that face this country, the American people may feel at ease.

"What is the basis of this assurance? Coughlin cutely curtsies and declaims: 'At the helm stands President Roosevelt, who is Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy.' Pretty? But wait, the really touching sentiments have not yet begun. 'Counselling him, when needed, he has Herbert H. Lehman . . . a capable banker, married to a sister of Frank Altschul, partner in the international banking firm of Lazard Freres.'

"Mr. Roosevelt, Coughlin is gratified to note, likewise has the friendship, fine counsel and assistance of Morgenthau, Frankfurter, Bullitt ('whose mother was a Horowitz'), Rosenman, Stimson ('formerly counsel for Kuhn, Loeb and Company' and what is just as awful 'a life-long political intimacy with Frankfurter'), Knox ('who enjoys fine connections with the Kuhn, Loeb and Company banking house'), and Lawrence Steinhardt.

" 'These are some of the geniuses,' SOCIAL JUSTICE gloats, 'whose ability is unquestioned and whose loyalty in this crisis is above suspicion.' And it concludes: 'They have been with Mr. Roosevelt from the beginning. They will stand by him to the end. With Sidney Hillman, Leon Henderson, Cordell Hull and a host of others, victory with justice is in the offing.'

"Don't look for more; that's all there is. No slashing attacks or wicked demands. Just innuendo: crude, cheap, childish slapstick. It reminds one of McWilliams' clever trick, referring to Eskimos whenever he meant Jews. His drooling hearers 'got it.' In like fashion, Coughlin's dribblepuss readers 'get' his transparent sarcasm.

"The headings of other articles in the issues of Dec. 29th, in which the item treated here appears, are convincing evidence of the urgent necessity to do something about Coughlin and his mouthpiece. Page 2: 'Capitalism and Democracy Perishing As a Result of Their Own Iniquities.' Page 13: 'Jews and Judge Frank.' Same page: 'The Jews Are Warned.' One item closes with this scholarly observation: "It is foolish for Jews to contend that a man can't be a Jew unless he accepts the Jewish religion.'

"Well what about it? Shall we take this assortment of vulgar nonsense with a shrug of the shoulders? It is such irretrievable garbage that the temptation is strong simply to hold one's nose and turn the other way. And yet we believe it would be a mistake to forget even for the moment that Coughlin and his crew *are a stubbornly venomous lot,* that they are *sworn foes of democracy* and *bosom friends of fascism.* To permit them to carry on their treachery unmolested, particularly in this hour of America's crucial test, would be *a grave and inexcusable blunder.*

"We call on the Department of Justice to crack down on Coughlin as a self-convicted fifth columnist and to fling that travesty of a publication, SOCIAL JUSTICE, on the dung heap."

One might suspect that the *Jewish Examiner* is not in favor of free speech judging by the last paragraph of its editorial.

One might further suspect the editors of the *Jewish Examiner* had proof to sustain their accusations against Father Coughlin.

But leaving all suspicion aside, we most humbly apologize to the *Jewish Examiner* and to all its readers, for any affront which our well-intentioned article "Have Confidence" appeared to convey.

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Comment

U.S.A. to Outspend All Warring Nations

YOUR share is $427.80; but don't think for a moment that you will get off with that!

On the basis of the 1940 census of 131-million population, President Roosevelt's projected $56-billion war expenditure for the 1943 fiscal year comes to some $427.80 for every man, woman and child in the U.S.A.

The year's projected war bill, incidentally, is more than twice the total U.S. gold reserve, now reported to be $22,700,000,000.

Interest on the national debt, several Washington correspondents point out, will eat up about half of all the savings made by the President in his 1943 budget for non-military purposes.

What's more, our proposed expenditure approaches that of all the belligerents put together!

Differences in bookkeeping methods, and wartime censorship, make figures hard to obtain, but the *Associated Press* has compiled the following comparative war bills for next year:

United States of America, $56-billion.

Germany and occupied countries, $30-billion.

United Kingdom, $15-billion.

All the rest of the British Empire, $3-billion.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, $10-billion.

Japan, $3-billion.

Italy, $2-billion.

Yankee-Built Barracks Wait A.E.F. in Britain

WHEN THE first units of our A.E.F. will arrive in the British Isles, they will find American-built bases and barracks all ready for them, reports Helen Kirkpatrick in a London dispatch to the *Chicago Daily News* foreign service.

The large bases have been built under the lend-lease program by skilled American workmen, under supervision of U. S. naval engineers.

The barracks, the writer adds, "are equipped with American furniture and bedding; and hospitals with the most modern American equipment, will do all possible to make the modern doughboy feel at home.

"Whether these bases were originally planned with today's requirements in mind or to increase British ability to patrol the Atlantic is still an enigma to most Americans and British.

"Those constructed in Ulster clearly are intended to widen the scope of Atlantic defense. The Scottish bases may have been intended as reception points for American supplies."

* * *

The *London Daily Mail* (Jan. 7) says "'Little America' in Ulster—as the base was named by United States workers there—was built as a reception point for lease-lend aid but it also has elaborate facilities for air, military and naval forces."

The *Mail* compares the Ulster base with the A.E.F.'s French base at Brest in the last war.

'Brass Mines'

WE CANNOT vouch for the accuracy of the following tale, but it is so suggestive of the way things are done in Washington that we pass it along to you.

Pearson and Allen, the "Merry-Go-Round" boys, carried it last week in their daily Washington column.

An O.P.M. official of the metals and minerals division telephoned the Bureau of Mines and asked for information on the nation's "brass mines."

The gentleman at the Bureau of Mines thought he was being ribbed.

But the O.P.M. official insisted he was not kidding. "I'm serious," he said. "We want to find out all we can about brass mines—how many there are in the country, where located and the total annual production of brass ore."

"Mister," the Bureau of Mines man replied, "we'd like awfully much to accommodate you. But any schoolboy can tell you that there just is no such thing as a brass mine. Brass is an alloy made chiefly of copper and zinc."

"Oh," said the O.P.M. official.

British Apprehensive of American Power

FEARS that the British Isles eventually might become merely an American outpost in Europe, and that Australia is drawing closer to the United States, were voiced in the British Parliament.

According to the *New York Times*, Richard Rapier Stokes, Laborite, said: "I hate to think of the military center of control shifting to Washington."

Explaining that he did not wish to appear "churlish" in view of Prime Minister Churchill's successful conference, Mr. Stokes added:

"It gives me a nasty feeling—I have had it for many months; indeed, I might say for years—that we may find ourselves reduced to what I term occupying the position of America's Helgoland off the coast of Europe."

And Edgar Louis Granville, National Liberal, is quoted by the *Times* correspondent as suggesting that Britain may be facing the eventual choice of becoming "a western outpost of totalitarian Europe, or the eastern outpost of an American-controlled civilization."

Soviet on Short Rations

DAY by day news dispatches on the tide of war do not tell the grim reality of food and material shortage behind the lines in Stalin's Soviet Union.

Without the granaries of the Ukraine and the raw materials for industry from Western Russia, the task of recouping this lost source of supply is admittedly great.

The loss of the Ukraine means the loss of Russians' chief source of sugar, as well as grain, with the result that the Soviet has ordered the planting of sugar beets behind the Urals and in Siberia as well as along the Volga.

The Soviet Union has suffered the same drain of manpower from the fields as has the rest of Europe. Women, children and older men have to carry the heavy burden of agricultural production, and the war has deprived them of horses and tractors.

Compulsory agricultural schools are to train boys of 16 and 18 in the operation of combines and tractors.

Foreign news correspondents report that while the estimated reserves of foodstuffs will probably carry the Soviet Union through till next harvest, "strict rationing in many categories" will be inevitable.

Since the people of Soviet Russia have never been off the ration system, the announcement of new restrictions simply means that conditions are relatively worse.

Donald M. Nelson . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

Production Board would still not "escape the President," if that is Mr. Lippmann's argument. Mr. Wickard is a Cabinet official, and in the case of the recent Henderson-Wickard "revolt," the President told pressmen, "I can fire both of them!"

General Johnson's N.R.A. might have worked had everybody been the gentlemen we naively thought the depression had made them. It seems to us the difference in Mr. Nelson's case is that literally everything is at stake on his success. His failure will be America's—ours, all of us! The alternative to a victory in this war we're in is defeat! So many people do not yet grasp the reality of that simple—but terrible—fact.

* * *

The country is now in no mood to quibble over technicalities. There is no time to carry a test case to the Supreme Court every time Mr. Nelson gives an order or upsets somebody's pet line-up. On the other hand, we still cling to the rather old-fashioned conviction that no emergency, including war, justifies the junking of constitutional government.

Within the legal framework of the Republic, this nation has met and overcome worse crises than confronts us at the moment—we once came through a civil war and kept our *Constitution* through it all!

The task of the production czar is *to fumigate Washington of its politicos and its muddlers,* and "put the works on" those industrialists who still think first of profits; and to do it constitutionally without imperiling the war effort the way recovery was impeded by the N.R.A. litigation.

It can be done.

Already, America's loyalty and morale is far and away ahead of its efficient direction. Industry, for the greater part, is willing to contribute its production facilities; labor promises to forego its narrow disputes; the people are ready to do what they're told.

But we are *waiting for orders* from somebody in authority who knows what should be done and how to do it.

It looks, for the moment at least, as if Mr. Nelson were that man.

It may be well worth the war if we can get efficiency in Washington—something that our severest depression was not able to produce—and a healthy discipline in the nation at large.

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What Did the Bolshevik Say to Our President?

Litvinov, Old-School Revolutionist, May Be Holding Trump Card

A LONG conference between President Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Ambassador, has revived speculation in Washington as to the Soviet Union's role in the "grand strategy of the united nations."

The suspicious circumstance of Japan and the Soviet leaving their back doors unguarded, while the Red Armies fight Nazis in the west and Japan goes all out for a drive on the East Indies, is the subject of speculation but no one has a satisfactory explanation. The common version is that Japan and the Soviet have "an understanding."

Thus, while Stalin fights Japan's axis ally in the west, Japan is left free to concentrate on the single effort of evicting all non-Asiatic empires including the U.S.A., from the Orient. The democratic allies, on the other hand, have to fight on all fronts at once.

How much of the Soviet strategy Mr. Litvinov disclosed to the President, who is supplying Stalin with lease-lend aid, is not, of course, known.

' ' '

Litvinov is no stranger to the diplomatic picture. He once was refused admission as an ambassador to this country, to which he now returns in the same capacity. The Litvinov saga has been told already in these columns.

In the January, 1942, edition of the *Catholic World,* Mr. John E. Kelly reviews the high points of the Litvinov career in an article entitled *"Alias Maxim Litvinov."*

SOCIAL JUSTICE summarizes his statements as follows:

The third appointment of Maxim Litvinov as Soviet envoy to the United States is one of the most important diplomatic moves of the war. An ambassador, as distinguished from a minister plenipotentiary or *charge d'affaires,* is the personal representative of his master and as such, entitled to obtain audience with the chief executive of the State to which he is accredited at any time upon request.

Litvinov's long personal relationship with Josef Djugashvili, who calls himself Stalin, as fellow conspirator and later Soviet government colleague, leaves no doubt that he is fully in Stalin's confidence and shares his objectives and ambitions.

The new envoy is one of the few old Bolsheviks (apostles of world revolution, creature of atheistic Communism, implemented by the Third International and the Comintern) to survive Stalin's repeated purges of the Red hierarchy.

Litvinov is coming to play a great role on the world stage; he is the spokesman to the democracies in Communism's supreme hour. After the Red debacle in Spain, many observers believed that Stalin was turning eastward, becoming an oriental nationalist despot, with world revolution shelved.

The Soviet-German war has torn away the curtain of mystery: it is now certain that Lenin's program was never abandoned: the size, training and equipment of the Red army reveal no defensive force, but an instrument of aggression unprecedented in history, designed for the conquest of Europe and Asia.

To offset his military losses, Stalin is presented with the friendship and unlimited aid of the two greatest Christian capitalistic powers, which have been the promised land of Communist plotting for two decades. Karl Radek, when high in the Red dictator's favor, declared that the Reds *would gladly trade the whole world for possession of the United States.*

' ' '

Stalin today has two fronts: on one he battles his ideological foes in arms; on the second he bores from within his too-trusting "fellow democracies."

The latter mission apparently is entrusted to Litvinov. That such a man could be *persona grata* to our Government is startling in view of his record.

This record is then reviewed for us in Mr. Kelly's article:

"*Maxim M. Litvinov*" is the latest of a series of assumed names. His elder brother, Leo, who established himself as a dyer in San Francisco in 1906, stated to newspaper men that the family name was "Polianski,"

but that the future commissar had early adopted the pseudonym of "Meier Wallach."

Who's Who states that he was born in Bialystok, Russia, on July 17, 1876, the son of Max L. and Ann Perlo. After attending the local Real School, he plunged into political agitation, was connected with the *Baltic Review* and functioned as a member of the Kiev Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. In his youth he went to Germany, where he passed as Gustav Graff . . .

Litvinov, as a conscript, served in the Caucasus in a unit now distinguished as the "Litvinov Regiment." He was active in nihilist agitation, returning to Kiev at the expiration of his service. Here he became one of the most prominent younger revolutionists and was arrested by the Czarist police in 1901. He spent the next two years in prison where he met Kamenev and Sinoviev who inculcated him with Bolshevik dogma. A mutiny liberated a number of the convicts, among them Litvinov, who hid under a false name until amnestied.

At this time he was in Berlin as "Gustav Graff," watched by Russian agents, who reported his apparent affluence. Returning to Russia, he entered the employment of the wealthy sugar refiner, Baron Ginsburg, and after a meteoric rise, was suddenly dismissed and imprisoned, reputedly for embezzlement.

After 13 months he was released and financed by his nihilist companions, commenced his travels in Europe, where he met Trotzky and Lenin. He became the business agent and treasurer of the terrorist organization . . .

In July, 1907, Stalin dynamited the Bank of Tiflis, killing 32 persons and escaping with 250,000 rubles. Litvinov had a safe position, on the "business" side of this conspiracy and took the loot to France to buy arms. As "Wallack-Meer," he was arrested in Paris in the act of changing the stolen money for francs.

The mysterious influence that had protected him whenever he fell afoul of the law, appeared again, and after a short imprisonment, he was deported to England, where he remained until 1917.

The deportee appeared in London as "Mr. Harrison, draftsman, journalist," but on occasion called himself Litvinov and, increasingly, "Finkelstein."

In 1916, as Litvinov, he was married to Ivy, daughter of Walter Low, a wealthy industrialist. The marriage brought him other than financial advantages.

' ' '

Town and Country (May, 1936) prints a picture of Mrs. Anthony Eden with the caption: "Mrs. Anthony Eden offers her husband some extraordinary relations through her banker father, Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett, her cousin, Lord Grimstone, and her connections by marriage with the wife of Maxim Litvinov."

The same issue contains an article enlarging on Eden's unprecedented reception in Moscow, when Litvinov was Foreign Commissar . . .

In 1919, he demanded and was refused admittance to the Versailles Conference. To cover his confusion he was appointed Ambassador to the United States, without troubling to inquire whether America wanted him. America didn't: the State De-

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Bridges a Barometer

ASTUTE students of foreign relations have taken to looking to Harry Bridges "to discover how we are getting along with Soviet Russia," the *Chicago Tribune* observes editorially.

"These days we are getting along nicely as is indicated by the finding of the Board of Immigration Appeals, which has reversed the recommendation of Judge Charles B. Sears that Bridges be deported to his native Australia as an undesirable alien.

"Bridges has long served as a barometer," the editorial continues. "If anything is dandy between Washington and Moscow, we are most kind to Harry. But if there happens to be flies in the ointment, the New Deal promptly rediscovers that Harry is a Red. How red he happens to be at any given moment is a matter of caprice, like the changing shades of fingernail polish . . .

"Truly, the lad is destiny's tot. He fills a useful role providing the New Dealers with a means of showing how conservative or how radical they happen to be feeling at the moment. Whether or not he is a Communist apparently has nothing to do with it."

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Comment

(Continued from Page 9)

partment refused even to grant him a *visa* to enter this country . . .

But 1933 was his great year. In March, in the bosom of the Council of the League of Nations, he defined and inveighed against aggressors (Finnish papers please copy) but denounced the "attempt to include in matters relating to disarmament and guarantees of national security, anything relating to civil or class wars." He could declare without vacillation that the Soviet government "would never enter into any agreement with the British government, or others represented here" impeding revolutionary movements or class warfare . . .

In June he pontificated at the abortive World Economic Conference in London, but his most important business there was to talk with W. C. Bullitt about American recognition. Britain capitulated to the late unwelcome guest, Ramsay MacDonald in person entertaining him.

On October 21st President Roosevelt extended an invitation to the Foreign Commissar to discuss outstanding problems as a prelude to recognition.

The *New York Times* (Oct. 21, 1933) defined these problems as: (1) Russian propaganda in this country for the overthrow of the existing form of government; (2) the Kerensky debt ($187-million); (3) American properties in Russia confiscated by the Bolsheviks; and (4) the rights of Americans in Russia.

The second and third points were overlooked in the subsequent agreement.

Immediately eulogies of Litvinov appeared in the press . . .

Raymond Moley, smarting from his experiences at the London Economic Conference, warned against an attempt to spread even more Communist propaganda, but his voice was lost in the chorus of welcome.

On November 8, 1933, the 16th anniversary of the Bolshevik accession to power in Russia, Envoy Litvinov was received at the White House.

After "very friendly private discussions" in which Secretary of State Hull found Litvinov gave the impression of "more than usual frankness," the United States recognized Soviet Russia on November 17th . . .

* * *

As part of the agreement, Litvinov addressed a letter to the President, in which, as "Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs" he made certain definite promises, binding upon the Soviet regime. In view of Communist activity in this country since 1933, the written pledge of Comrade Litvinov is worth reprinting in full:

"It will be the fixed policy of the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic:

"(1) To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life in its own jurisdiction in its own way, and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions;

"(2) To refrain, and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the Government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act, overt or covert, liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquillity, prosperity, order or security of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories and possessions, and in particular, from any act tending to incite or encourage armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories and possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions;

"(3) Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group, or of representativs or officials of any organization or group, which makes claim to be the government of, or makes any attempt upon the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions; not to form, subsidize, support or permit on its territory military organizations or groups having the aims of armed struggle against the United States, its territories and possessions, and to prevent any recruiting on behalf of such organizations and groups;

"(4) Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group, and to prevent the activity on its territory of any representatives or officials of any organization or group, which has as an aim the overthrow or the preparation for the overthrow of, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions."

* * *

Litvinov signed the above pledge on November 16th. On the following night, with recognition a fact, the Foreign Commissar addressed the National Press Club. Ralph M. Easley quotes him as follows: "The Communist Party of America is not concerned with the Communist Party of Russia, and the Communist Party of Russia is not concerned with the Communist Party of America."

The records of the Seventh Plenum of the Communist International, held at Moscow in August, 1935, the evidence adduced at the trial of Earl Browder and the admissions of that thoroughly competent witness on Communist relations, the investigations of the Dies Committee prove ad nauseam that the Communist Party, U.S.A., and all of Stalin's stooges who follow the party line anywhere in the world are definitely and integrally part of the world-wide atheistic conspiracy whose headquarters is in the Kremlin. There is only one Communist Party and Stalin is its master.

A doctrinaire Communist, Ambassador Litvinov may shrug off, as "*bourgeois* consistency," accusations that he broke his pledge on the eve of its making.

His old comrade Menjhensky, former head of the G.P.U., was franker: "As long as there are idiots to take our (Soviet) signature seriously and put their trust in it, we must promise everything that is being asked, and as much as one likes, if we can only get something tangible in exchange."

'Job Security' Clause Costs 850 Jobs

A NEWSPAPER GUILD contract binding the employer to automatic pay raises, and "freezing" workers in their jobs, was cited as a contributing factor in the recent suspension of the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger,* historic Curtis newspaper property.

Necessary retrenchments of $200,000 a year were prevented by the Guild's labor contract, and appeals for new capital were discouraged by the labor picture, the publisher explained.

In an interview with *Editor & Publisher,* newspaper trade journal, Robert Cresswell, *Ledger* publisher, said he did not want to blame the Guild for all the troubles of the newspaper nor to alibi for a business failure.

"The *Evening Public Ledger* terminated publication at a time when the operation of the newspaper itself was in the healthiest condition it had been in a number of years," Mr. Cresswell said.

"Circulation had been increasing steadily since the early fall, and advertising lineage and revenue were both on a sounder basis than at any time in the previous 18 months.

"The factor to which I refer was the freezing of the payroll by contract at a figure higher than the economic position of the paper could afford.

"This situation has been brought about by the unremitting and unreflecting effort of a group of employes, through the Newspaper Guild, to secure for themselves what they termed 'job security.'

"Apparently, no consideration was given to the blunt economic fact that, in the last analysis, no job can be secure, no matter how artfully legal contracts may be drawn, unless the enterprise itself which provides the job is secure."

Mr. Cresswell added that the Guild was not to be censured for making every reasonable effort to advance the economic well-being of its members.

"But the judgment and wisdom of its leadership in arbitrarily exacting terms from a previous management of the *Evening Public Ledger,* that the newspaper was not in a position to bear and survive, can certainly be called into question.

"It is entirely possible to win resounding victories for doctrinaire unionism, and in the process of doing so, lose one's economic life," the publisher concluded.

* * *

In other words, because of the Guild's great labor "victory" in the *Ledger* case, 850 Philadelphia newspaper men have had to look for new positions.

Here, in brief, is a concrete case of the "collapse of capitalism," which may not always appear so important to the individual when discussed in general terms.

In the words of SOCIAL JUSTICE'S oft-repeated counsel: "Labor needs capital and capital needs labor." Short-sighted capitalists and near-sighted labor leadership have not always seen this.

The collapse of capitalism will not, automatically, signal a new day of freedom for labor. The worker may come into some eventual "liberation"; but, between his escape from his "capitalistic masters" and his post-war freedom lies the long road of labor's enslavement to the Socialist State.

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Comment

Alphabetical News

A. Ache–National Headache

THE national headache is taxation. Assuredly, it will grow more acute as the months and years pass. The present tax levies are small compared to what they will be three years hence, because it is expected our national debt will approach the $200-billion mark which will exact $5-billion annually thereafter for interest charges alone.

Our peace-time national income is approximately $65-billion—sometimes more, sometimes less. That is not enough to carry a $200-billion debt. Consequently, jobs and prices will have to continue at war standards after the cessation of hostilities to insure a national income of $125-billion minimum. Otherwise the entire debt will be repudiated by the millions of returned soldiers, idle factory workers and others.

Capitalistic debt, with its fee of $5-billion a year to bondholders, will mean the end of capitalism unless capitalists can insure jobs for 70-million workers in a post-war period. And that's the headache.

' ' '

B. Billions and More Billions

Mr. Roosevelt has committed himself to a war expenditure of $56-billion this year. This is predicated on a national income of $105-billion for 1942. This leaves $49-billion to be spent on goods for civilian use—food, clothing, shelter, recreation, taxes, etc. To halt inflation the Federal Government will exact $26-billion payment in taxes this year. State and municipal governments will siphon off another $10-billion for a total of $36-billion in taxes. The nation, for all practical purposes, will operate on a small national income to buy the necessaries and conveniences of life, although theoretically the income will be large.

These figures are so absurd almost no one will believe them. But haven't we been disbelieving the absurdities of certain politicians for the last ten years?

' ' '

C. Catholics at Work

Millions of men will be unemployed during the period of changing from peace production to war production. Once war production gets under way, all workers will be employed seven days a week — and, for practical purposes, will be frozen at their jobs.

As far as religious leaders are concerned, they had better spend some thought on reviving evening Mass for weekdays and Sundays. Theologians say the Sacraments are for men. By the same argument, the Sacrifice of the Mass is for men.

Incidentally, the first Mass was said in the evening. What is wrong with reviving that custom?

' ' '

D. Down Go Living Standards

The high standard of living in America is at an end. We are gearing ourselves for war and death rather than for peace and life. The new philosophy of statocracy will compel wage earners to think of the state before they think of their families.

Money means nothing in Russia and little in Germany and Japan. Seven years ago Marxists said they would destroy the United States by forcing this country to spend itself into destruction. In America, money means very much because we are hitched to a system where financial rights take precedence over human rights. That system can't win a war.

The standard of living is much higher now than it will be two years from now. By 1945 "Esquire" will be publishing the names of the ten best-patched men.

Meanwhile, instead of buying one's self a trip to Florida, a new Lily Dache hat or a Rubenstein gown, Broadway butterflies will stuff their purses or safety deposit vaults with bonds. It is better to do their stuffing there than at the Stork Club. It's healthier.

And don't forget to polish up certain discarded kitchen utensils. Porridge will be popular for breakfast and Irish stew—if you are lucky — will be the banquet fare for dinner.

' ' '

E. 'Elping Beat 'Itler

According to newspaper headlines, Hitler is on the run. In fact, he has been on the run for four or five months. If he is running as fast as newspapermen would have us believe, he is now somewhere east of Moscow, having gone around the world.

The truth is, Hitler still holds 80 per cent of the Russian territory he captured.

Radio commentators and journalists are waging the fiercest war in the history of the world—a war of words—against der Fuehrer whose main armies have been resting all winter and whose factories are producing more today than at any time during the past eight years.

To beat Hitler, we'll need more than an army of columnists and radio ragmen. However, a goodly dose of propaganda, so they think, is needed to rub out what's happening to the British in Libya, the Malayan Peninsula and the South China Sea.

' ' '

F. Footrace in Africa

General Eric von Rommel has proven to be Gene Tunney's best student. Knocked down by the British brigades in North Africa, he picked himself up. He avoided a knockout by outracing the British tommies around the sands of the desert. He and his forces are the most uncaptured men in the world.

Hitler didn't capture Moscow and the British didn't capture von Rommell.

' ' '

G. Going to the Japs

The dratty Japs persist in fighting like monkeys in trees as they push south towards Singapore. Already they have overrun 90 per cent of the tin fields upon which we depend so much. Already they have rendered the harbor of Singapore practically unusable as a navy base. Many observers foresee the fall of Singapore by the ides of March. And the post-mortem boys will do more than criticize the Churchill government for surrendering the Malayan Peninsula, plus the Indian empire, for some millions of questionable sandy acres in North Africa.

By the way, the British are burning rubber trees, dynamiting tin mines and pouring salt water into oil wells on the basis of a scorched-earth policy. Silly, isn't it? Nature scorched the earth of the Libyan desert centuries ago, and Britain expends men, money and munitions to capture them. What are the British trying to do?

Seriously, if the British had good military leadership, political leadership and financial leadership, they would have disregarded the Libyan campaign completely and saved Singapore and India.

' ' '

H. Holding the Labor Fort

Widely publicized was a press picture showing motor tycoons such as Edsel Ford, sitting down with C.I.O. leaders. The picture could have been captioned: "The Lion and the Lamb Sitteth Down Together." Labor wanted an equal voice in the management of production in motor factories for the duration. Capital said, "Naughty, naughty—that's Socialism." The upshot was that the Reuther plan, on which labor's demands were based, was wastepaper-basketed. This was the most serious rebuff received by C.I.O.-ers in four years.

The last seen of Philip Murray, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Reuther was in a little Red schoolhouse. There they were practicing their Spencerian writing on the motto, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

It is only a matter of time — if the war lasts long enough — till Messrs. Ford, Sloan, Keller, etc., will be card-carrying C.I.O.-ists. Schoolteacher Reuther — postgraduate from Moscow University — is arriving very quickly.

' ' '

I. Involved Time-Keeping

Americans are accustomed to Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific standard time. Abbreviated they are E.S.T., C.S.T., M.S.T. and P.S.T. These little fairies are now asked to push over to make room for F.D.R. time. All America will be practicing "push-'em-up-Tony" on their watches and alarm clocks. That is, all America save the cows who will prove to be as ornery as a jackass when Cy Slocum tries to milk them before nature's alarm clock goes off.

Well, the New Deal has monkeyed with everything from gold to God. Thus, there is no reason why the Government shouldn't try to make the sun stand still.

By pushing up the clock the New Deal wants to save power—electric power. No concern is manifested for saving manpower. It is more necessary to conserve human energy than dynamos. We recollect the leaders of the French Commune in the days of the Revolution rubbed out Sundays and established every tenth day as a day of rest. Their plan was so fantastic and impractical that they were glad to get back to God's way of doing things—resting on the seventh day, and abiding by sun-time.

' ' '

J. Japs in the Philippines

Every day marks an increase of admiration of the American people for General MacArthur. If he had a few bombers and fighting planes, the Japs could not have landed on Luzon island.

However, Mr. Churchill says our fighting

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Comment

(Continued from Page 11)

equipment was sent to Libya and the British Isles—to Libya to win a few acres of nature's scorched earth; to the British Isles where millions of soldiers are eating millions of tons of American export food and not doing much fighting.

Only a miracle can save the Philippines—a cloudburst or volcanic eruption. Washington is inclined to concede their loss.

From the Philippines the Japs will move to the Dutch East Indies where, we hope, the Allies will give a better account of themselves.

It is all very well for us to say that Hitler is our big, bad enemy while we watch the Philippines, Wake, Guam, Dutch East Indies and the Malayan Peninsula melt into the pot of the Axis powers. But what are we doing against Hitler in the meantime?

While we are preparing to produce, we are expending a lot of energy hand-clapping the Russians, something after the fashion of Mussolini who is the chief cheer section for the Axis powers.

It's funny how we laugh at "Muss" and then do the same things he's doing. Perhaps he's laughing at us because, for the moment, things are rather squared up. He lost the Ethiopian empire and we lost the Philippines. He says, "Go to it, Adolf!" And we say, "Bully for you, Joey!"

' ' '

K Keep Off Highways

Car owners are anxious to save tires, batteries and gas. That means motor driving will be pared to the bone very shortly. More than that, let's be reconciled to get acquainted with our neighbors because railroad transportation will be limited by Government order.

' ' '

L. Letting Australia Down

Prime Minister Curtin of Australia is drinking no Manhattans to celebrate the fine co-operation extended his commonwealth by Great Britain. In fact, the Prime Minister is irked because Australia is thrown to the Japanese war dogs while his own troops were used, without results, at Hong Kong and in the Libyan marathon.

Curtin has decided to negotiate directly with the United States instead of going roundabout through London. Moreover, the Aussies are wavering on Wavell. They are inclined to think that an Australian commander-in-chief would do a better job for Australia than can the Englishman.

' ' '

M Making the Record Straight

This news is shocking. The hymn—"God Save the King"—is really a Catholic hymn. Sung originally in Latin in James II chapel in 1688, it was preserved as a Jacobite hymn. According to Dr. Cummings, an English cleric, the words may have been sung to an adaptation of an air by Dr. John Bull (1562-1628). And we are not joking when we use the name, "Dr. John Bull."

N. No Soviet Love

A *Pittsburgh Press* dispatch from Kuibyshev, Russia, informs us the Russians resent the tendency of some British and American politicians to ignore the Russian position in the world picture as though the world's destiny were solely an Anglo-American problem.

The cute little Bolsheviks insist on having a great deal to say, if and when the day of reckoning comes.

' ' '

O. Origin of Japan's Materials

Here below is a chart showing where Japan's war essentials originated in 1939:

	Value In 1,000 $	Per Cent From Principal Sources
Aircraft and Parts (1938)	14,210	77.8 U. S., 21.9 Germany
Aluminum	11,281	66.4 Canada, 18.4 U. S., 10.4 Norway
Ammonium sulphate	3,174	90.3 Kwantung
Automobiles and parts (1938)	10,232	99.0 U. S.
Beans and peas	47,602	97.0 Manchuria
Coal	30,186	62.0 China, 20.9 Manchuria, 17.0 Indo-China
Copper	31,581	90.4 U. S., 8.6 Canada
Dynamos, transformers, etc.	841	80.8 U. S.
Iron and steel, semiman'f. (1938)	21,439	44.3 U. S., 27.9 Manchuria
Lead	4,732	45.8 U. S., 54.2 Canada
Metal working mach. (1938)	35,541	67.0 U. S., 26.6 Germany
Nickel (1938)	6,861	87.7 Canada
Oil cake	40,308	80.1 Manchuria, 14.7 Kwantung
Ores (iron, mang., etc.)	10,017	51.4 Malaya, 30.3 Philippines, 11.0 India
Petroleum products	69,570	65.1 U. S., 25.3 N. E. I., Malaya 9.2
Phosphorite	9,789	29.0 U. S., 23.5 Egypt, 15.6 Malaya
Pig iron	6,866	21.0 U. S., 71.4 India, 26.5 Manchuria
Raw cotton	177,969	31.7 U. S., 26.2 India, 10.1 China, 8.0 Egypt
Rubber, crude	22,146	33.0 Malaya, 28.1 N. E. I.
Scrap iron and steel (1938)	35,450	86.7 U. S.
Tin	9,319	88.5 Malaya, 11.5 N. E. I.
Wood pulp	21,779	33.2 U. S., 24.0 Norway-Sweden, 10.2 Finland
Wool	27,963	76.8 Australia, 15.4 China
Zinc (1938)	2,733	36.3 Canada, 30.8 Australia, 10.0 U. S.

Small amounts obtained from scattered countries are not included in listing the sources of some materials.

' ' '

P. Planes for Soviet Union

Maxim Litvinov conferred with the United States officials last week hoping to wring from them more aid for Russia.

According to A. T. Steele in the *Chicago Daily News*, the Russians wanted planes, tanks and raw materials. But what has arrived so far from Britain and America is only a tiny fraction of the gigantic consumption of the Soviet war machine.

Probably, Litvinov told the Britishers and Americans that two-thirds of his production plants had been destroyed by the Germans and the Soviet's own scorched-earth policy. The Russians can fight but they can't fight without the wherewithal. If the Allies don't send the Russians tanks, guns and airplanes, and if the Germans have been manufacturing more of these items than they lost this last year, who knows but the day is fast approaching when Joey and Adolf will say: "Oh, shucks, what's the use? Let's kiss and make up."

Affairs in Russia indicate that, despite our billion-dollar birthday gift, little Joey is not well pleased. His "fearless, well-edited, truth-telling, impartial" newspaper saw fit to attack us for the so-called cowardice we manifested in making Manila an open city. *Pravda* labeled the United States a lady bug which, when in danger, lies on its back at the enemy's mercy.

Pravda went on to say: "The lady bug cannot be blamed because nature gave it no horns or stings or a brave heart. People who behave like a bug, particularly those who pursue a policy of 'open city' when an enemy approaches—such people are called cowards."

What are the newspapers in Moscow trying to do? Surely, they are not attempting to prepare the little Bolshies for an open break with the Allies.

' ' '

Q. Queer, These Pacts

Relative to the 26-nation pact to drive Hitlerism from the world, let's remember:

(1) The League of Nations' archives had more than 25,000 treaties and covenants solemnly arrived at and never ratified. And none were kept.

(2) Among the signatories of this 26-nation declaration of war to the death with the Axis was Maxie Litvinov — not Josef Stalin. Joey dumped Maxie once before when it suited his purpose. And little Maxie is so rotund and well-cushioned politically that another dump wouldn't jar his philosophic anatomy at all.

(3) Little Joey had a non-aggression pact with Poland at the time Soviet troops marched into Poland in 1939.

(4) Little Joey also had some kind of pact with the United States to keep Communists within our borders from spreading their humanitarian doctrines.

' ' '

R. Reviving France

The Vichy Government set up an administrative council for the new General Union of Israelites of France. All Jews must register in this organization.

The same day the Vichy government Aryanized 52-million Jewish-owned or partly Jewish-owned enterprises—including the Breguet Aviation Works in Toulouse.

' ' '

S. Soviets and Fr. Coughlin

The *Sunday Daily Worker* says Father Coughlin "continues to ooze Axis poison."

According to the *Worker* — and this should be news to the Royal Oak priest—Father Coughlin is recognized as the national leader of the Christian Front! Father Coughlin continues unhindered in the publication every week of his personal paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE; a Coughlin group—the National Legion of Mothers—etc. etc.

If it weren't for Father Coughlin's existence, the *Daily Worker* would have no wall against which to weep.

The following *imaginary* obituary notice is about as truthful as some of the *Daily Worker* reports:

"Returning from a whooppee party New Year's, Father Coughlin's car rammed the foundations of the Eiffel Tower which had been transported surreptitiously from Paris to the Bronx where the Shrine of the Little Flower is located.

"Because of an explosion in the chemistry laboratory of the famous church three days previous, the funeral of the late Royal Oak broadcaster will be held from Madison Square Garden with Earl Browder pronouncing the obsequies and his dear friends, the editorial staff of the *Daily Worker*, acting as pallbearers.

"Interment will be at the Kremlin."

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Comment

A Lesson to Learn From the Axis

AT THE turn of the century (1904-05) the United States helped finance Japan's war against Russia, through a former member of the Kuhn, Loeb Banking Company.

Thus, the Russo-Japanese war was brought to a conclusion with Japan definitely on top.

From 1905 until 1914 Japan nursed her wounds, grew strong and prepared for the next contest with the aid of American and British money.

When World War I broke out, Japan entered it on the side of the Allies. The Nipponese did not participate with army or naval power to any worthwhile extent. Yet, her plenipotentiary sat in at the peace table. She was the only nation who won the war.

As paradoxical as that statement appears, let's examine the results: Japan cargoed the Allied business throughout Asia at a great profit. She sold the products of her factories to the Allies for cash on the barrelhead. English, French and American money built munition works for the Japanese, and these remained intact following the war. From the peace table the Japanese representatives went home with large territorial gains in Asia in their pockets—particularly the Mandated Islands which the Nipponese are using so advantageously at the moment.

Then came World War II. Unlike the other combatants, Japan progressed from 1918 until 1941 without acquiring any great debts; without being burdened by World War I debts. Her gold reserves, munition reserves, industrial reserves and other reserves were secure.

Meanwhile, Japan was able to build a fighting fleet of submarines, aircraft carriers and battleships, the numerical strength of which is not known to the Allies.

Approximately four years ago Japan engaged in war against the Chinese. It was not an all-out war by any means. It was simply a war to gain control of China's ports and incidentally, if future events warranted, prevent any hostile enemy using these ports against Japan.

These facts are set down not to frighten our readers but to wipe from their minds the thought that Japan is a weak nation—a thought impressed upon the American people for years by American leaders.

If that thought goes unchallenged, our people are liable to say: "If Japan is a weak nation and can overcome the Allies in the Philippines, Malayan Peninsula and Dutch East Indies, the Allies are weaker nations."

We feel it important to disabuse the American people of their thoughts concerning Japan's supposedly weak financial structure. At home we are impressing our people with an expenditure of $56-billion in 1942 for armament purposes; we are telling our people that Japan will expend no more than $4-billion for these same purposes. And the conclusion is that we'll outproduce Japan by the sheer weight of money.

Now that's a lot of bosh. Consider the Japanese factory workers, field workers and defense workers, who are serving on a military scale of pay. No one in Japan is earning nine or ten dollars a day in a factory, as in America. Japanese workmen are simply earning their bread and butter, their lodging and clothing—and no more. All Japan is in the army.

A great portion of our $56-billion will go to American workmen. Very little of Japan's allotment goes to Japanese workmen. Japan can do with $5-billion what we can't do with $50-billion on this basis—particularly when we consider that there are no profits for the manufacturer, no profits for the banker, no profits for the commission agent in Japan.

Therefore, let's not be deceived with the disproportion of money expended in America and Japan for war purposes.

In all this there is a lesson for us. We can talk all we care to about national unity and there will be no national unity until factory workers, office workers, field workers and political workers knuckle down to the same comparative salary received by the army and navy workers. Japan learned that lesson. So did Germany. So did all the Axis powers. And so did Russia. A capitalistic country dedicated to profits rather than to victory is no match in war for a totalitarian country dedicated to victory rather than to profits.

Again we come back to our 16th principle of Social Justice — conscription of wealth if there is a conscription of men. Unless that principle is invoked, it is difficult to see how the United States can muddle through, even though we have the world's best propagandists who are making themselves ridiculous in fighting Hitler with words and bombast rather than with swords and bombs.

Communism Still Greatest Menace, Says Catholic Priest

FATHER John B. Gernat, who spent five years in Budapest, Hungary, completing his studies for the priesthood, recently arrived in Cleveland to assume a pastorate.

He is reported in the *Catholic Universe Bulletin* to have said that "Hitler can't possibly win now and he realizes it."

Speaking about Russia, the young priest said: "Communism is still the greater of the two evils. It's more to be feared than Nazism. When this war is won, the United States and England shouldn't put down their arms until they see what Russia is going to do.

"The question isn't, 'What will we do with Hitler?' It's 'What will we do with Stalin?'

"For Communism would rear its ugly head in every land of the globe, just as Naziism would do, only more so. You must remember that the real fifth-columnists, the real borers-from-within, are the Communists. They are masters of this art.

"When Hitler attacked Russia, the people of Hungary, who are 85 per cent Catholic, gave thanks to God that someone was going to break the neck of Communism."

"Who can win?" is the question in which all persons are interested. If America spends itself into destruction trying to defend the international capitalistic system while defeating Hitler; while Europe succumbs before the hordes of Marxists in Russia, Germany and elsewhere, we are under the impression that Karl Marx will win the war. We mean the principles of Marxism, likely, will dominate civilization for the next 10 or 20 years.

Tax on Savings

SECRETARY of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has denied emphatically that the Government plans to confiscate savings accounts. He said: "Anyone circulating rumors of this character is acting against the welfare of the nation."

Of course, the rumors associated with this denial came into being when some corporations began insisting that their employes take part of their weekly salary in bonds or defense savings stamps.

From the Government's point of view, it would be salutary if every wage-earner and wealth-owner in the United States owned a block of bonds and thereby became an investor in our war efforts.

Unfortunately for the Government, many individuals and corporations are not investing, nor will they invest adequately, in the debt of the nation. If this reluctance to purchase bonds adequately on the part of giant corporations continues, there will be nothing left for the Government to do but to exact higher and higher taxes from these legal personages.

No one believes the Government will confiscate savings. The time is coming, however, when savings accounts probably will be taxed unless they pay their share in bearing the general financial burden of the country. That issue cannot be dodged.

Honest Censorship

WASHINGTON dispatches of January 10 inform us that Byron Price, director of censorship, has broadened the facilities of his bureau. Mr. Price has formed an operating board which will permit the utilization of specialized activities of Government departments in guarding against the flow of information of value to the enemy.

Many of the board members are ex-newspapermen who are now in the Federal press service.

During war-time, censorship is invoked to prevent valuable news getting into the hands of the enemy.

At no time is it ethical, under the guise of censorship, to spread misinformation, half-truths and whole lies to the citizens at home under the pretext of bubbling up their morale.

Nor is it American to keep all bad news from the people unless those in charge of censorship are only interested in protecting the misdemeanors, miscalculations and misfits in Government.

Everyone knows that no one knows the truth about Pearl Harbor—that is, no one outside a half-dozen top persons in Government. Were all facts known and publicized, it is possible the resentment of the people would be unmeasured.

Everyone knows that no one knows why General MacArthur was thrown to the dogs; why the sand dunes of Libya were regarded as more important than the fields, mines and fisheries of the Philippines.

Censorship can be a benediction and it can be a cloak to veil the inefficiencies of those who invoke it. As in totalitarian countries, it can move from the principle of keeping news from the enemy to the principle of keeping truth from the citizen. On that basis, totalitarian government controlled the press that acquiesced, and suppressed that portion of the press that was honestly critical.

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What Others Say

Governments Change But People Remain

THIS is a people's war and not the war of any one *clique* or group which has control of the machinery of government. Governments change but the people remain. The people are fighting and paying for the war. In the long run, they will determine its course, and, more importantly, its results . . .

We were opposed to the foreign policies of the Government, as were millions of other citizens. We thought the place to defend American freedom was here and not on the continent of Europe, in Africa, or Asia.

In the face of the common peril . . . the nation faces the necessity of burying previous differences in the common purpose of victory.

—Robert L. Norton in the Boston Post

Business Foresees 'Statocracy'

THERE is no doubt that we are moving towards some form of Communism, some over-all type of State control, irrespective of what its designation may be. But it will be worked out in the American way so that the business world will be able to retain its essential freedom and, in the end, a large scope of private finance and private industry.

A lot will depend upon the frame of mind with which business men approach the problem. If they meet it with correct mental attitude and in a broad public spirit, demonstrate a willingness to be reasonable in their relations with Washington, show sensible adaptability as the situations which require adjustment arise, then a large measure of American enterprise will be retained.

—Carroll M. Shanks, general solicitor Prudential Life Insurance Co., in Beta Gamma Sigma Exchange. (Autumn, 1941).

Man Master of Machine

EQUIPMENT does not fight. It is an instrument of men. Men are the essence of fighting. The heart, the courage and the blood of soldiers win wars. Man is the master machine in war.

There is a tendency in the press, in civilian opinion and among too many of our personnel to believe that equipment is the chief answer to the soldiers' problems. That is a grave error of emphasis.

—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear (Second Army)

Still Have a Country

THIS man had a farm, this woman had a business, this man a house, this woman a car, this man a job, this man a hobby, this woman a private fortune, this man a private hope. All these men and women still have these things. They are not lost. They are subordinated. What their owners are acutely conscious of now is that they all have a country.

—Christian Science Monitor

Corns Not So Bad

REMEMBER the man who sat in his easy chair complaining that his corns were hurting him? Next to him was a man who listened and said: "My corns don't hurt. Both legs were shot off in the last war."

So, if we feel inclined to gripe or grouch or sob, just remember we are staying here at home with enough to eat, enough to wear, a roof over us, and a good warm bed to sleep in; while those who go to fight this war for us will be required to eat what they can get, wear what is provided, sleep all too often on the ground without shelter and, in the end, perhaps, give their lives that our nation may exist, and we be free.

—Hon. Clare E. Hoffman, Representative from Michigan

Firing Aliens Stupid

IT IS one thing to safeguard American industry, and particularly defense industry, against sabotage; but it is very much another to throw out of work honest and loyal people who, except for the accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic.

. . . By discharging loyal, efficient workers simply because they were born abroad or because they have "foreign-sounding" names, or by refusing to employ such men and women, employers are engendering the very distrust and disunity on which our enemies are counting to defeat us.

There is no law providing against employment of aliens, except in special defense work of a secret nature, and even in such work the employer may hire an alien with the permission of the Army or Navy, depending on the contract.

I urge all private employers to adopt a sane policy regarding aliens and foreign-born citizens . . .

—President Roosevelt

Who Does God's Work

Who does God's work will get God's pay.
God hurries not, nor makes delay.
Who works for Him will get His pay,
Some certain hour, some certain day.
God does not pay as others pay,
In gold, or land, or raiment gay,
In goods that perish and decay.
But God's high wisdom knows a way
And this is sure, let come what may —
Who does God's work will get God's pay.

—Catholic Herald

God's Will Be Done

WE READ in this morning's newspaper that Hitler asked God to bless the German cause. By this, of course, he meant that God is German and certainly a Nazi. We must not fall into the same error and in our prayers identify God with America.

This would create the . . . problem of asking on "whose side is God"? If we knew how to pray properly we would never ask such a question, because the perfect prayer is *"Thy Will be done on earth as it is in heaven."* We pray, therefore, not that God may sustain us in our aims; but that our aims may be in accordance with His Holy Will.

For what should we pray?

Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War suggested three intentions: To regard war as (1) "chastisement for having forgotten God"; (2) as a plea for "forgiveness from national sin"; (3) as a "restoration of unity and peace."

—Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen

Let World Answer

THE love of God for man prompted the Nativity of Christ. What is man giving back to God for His gift, and what is the world today giving to God for the message of peace which came with our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ? Let the world answer at its peril. God will not be deceived, and His purposes will not be denied.

The vanity of man, the insatiable greed of man, the insatiable ambition of man, has again tried to defeat the cause of God in the coming of Christ, but again and again God has triumphed, and will again.

Be of good cheer . . . Be strong amidst all troubles. Be firm in your faith, because that alone is the only thing we are sure of in these days of terror. We are sure of that.

—His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell (Christmas sermon)

The forces Detroit created made America rich and great. Detroit's techniques were imitated in every industrial land — and helped to arm America's enemies. To defend our world, Detroit turns in somber mood to deal with the perverted things created in its own image. And before Detroit is done, the earth may tremble.

—Fortune Magazine

We will make a mistake if we fail to realize that this conflict is more than just a war; that it is, in fact, a world-wide revolution.

—Chester Davis

WE cannot save America by ruining its individual citizens.

—Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

FOR if, to the vigor which shapes the material order, there be not united in the moral order the highest reflection and sincere purpose, then, undoubtedly, we will see verified the judgment of Saint Augustine: "They run well but they have left the track; the farther they run the greater is their error for they are going ever farther from their course."

—His Holiness, Pope Pius XII (Christmas Message)

DEMOCRACY cannot endure without a practical recognition of God. When you take away God Incarnate somebody will substitute the State Incarnate.

—Most Rev. Joseph H. Schlarman, Bishop of Peoria (Dec. 27, 1941)

WE are living in a time when men and nations have rebelled against God, when they deny the rights of God. The sins of individuals, multiplied indefinitely give us sinful nations.

—Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P. Archbishop of Cincinnati

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New Deal Endangering American System—Taft

Administration War Measures May Bring Economic Disaster

THE problems America faces in waging a war, emerging victorious and still maintaining the principles of the system we are fighting to uphold were discussed recently by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio before the Executives Club of Chicago.

We reprint the speech, in part, because we believe it raises many vital points which must be considered by Americans if they intend to retain the American way of life.

On one or two points we find ourselves at variance with Mr. Taft, but in general we believe his conclusions are sound.

The Senator's address follows (in part):

If we are going to avoid immediate inflation of prices, every man and every woman and every special group, the farmers, the workmen, are all going to have to surrender the benefits which they might temporarily derive from a rise of prices and wages. And no matter how well our finances are run, the chances are the Government will owe $150-billion when the war is over. There won't be any more property than there was when the war began; perhaps less. The money will have been spent, with little to show for it in tangible property. United States bondholders will have a lien on all the rest of our property for the face amount of their bonds, and there is only about $150-billion of productive property in the United States, apart from the farms and homes.

To put it another way, there will be tickets issued for $300-billion worth of earning property, and there will only be $150-billion worth in existence. That property is going to have to carry all its owners and also the Government bond owners.

Such a condition will subject all enterprise to such a tremendous double burden as to destroy incentive and further saving and all the other normal American processes which have made this country what it is. Perhaps the very owners of the property will prefer a capital levy to get the value of the tickets down to the value of the property itself, so the machinery of production can get to work again. Perhaps we will have to inflate prices 100 per cent. Anything would be better than an all-out inflation of the currency, redistributing wealth in the most unfair and dangerous way possible.

* * *

A strong fiscal policy can reduce somewhat the dangers that we face. Non-defense expenditures can certainly be cut. I believe that within six months we can abolish the Work Projects Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration. We can avoid the billion dollars' worth of pork-barrel projects now in the public-works bill. A tremendous difference can be made if the defense program itself is administered with avoidance of waste. Congress is hardly in a position to do that, but the executive departments can if they will.

On the other hand, an unsound fiscal policy may bring the country to bankruptcy and complete inflation. That has been the result of many wars in many nations. Secretary Morgenthau has taken a correct stand in favor of reducing the Government deficit, reducing expenses and increasing taxes, but unfortunately he is not predominant in the present Administration. The Government economists at the heart of the New Deal are just as strong for the theory of Government spending today as they have been during the past 10 years. They are confident that a people can spend itself into prosperity, and their only regret about the $20-billion increase in debt during the thirties is that it was not sufficiently large.

The National Resources Planning Board is already preparing a program of great public works to be undertaken after the war. They are perfectly delighted about the effect of the defense program, which they say "Has set in motion a connected series of forces which will in time go far toward attaining the goal of full employment. Given our resources, equipment, techniques, and skills, only that decision, only that courageous implementation of the will to do was required to release the log jam of idle plants and idle men."

The National Resources Planning Board does not even mention the fact that, besides the courageous implementation of the will to do, we had to increase the Government debt by $20-billion in two years. One of the members of the Board, Mr. Yantis, testifying in November before a Senate committee, said regarding the public-works program after the war:

"I haven't said anything about the financial side because I think those of you on the committee realize as fully as I do that the wealth to pay the bill is created in the doing of the particular things that will be done if they be useful. Wealth is created by the application of human energy and skill to resources, creating things to satisfy human wants; indirectly, even leaf raking creates wealth."

That is the kind of nonsense which inspires the present post-war planning within the Administration and affects its present fiscal policy. If that kind of philosophy does dominate the Government's policy, we will be ruined long before the war is over.

Mr. Eccles, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Currie, and Mr. Mordecai Ezekial all believe in the efficacy of Government spending. Fortunately, Congress does not agree with them in theory, although it sometimes does in practice. Congress, therefore, has the task of constantly guarding the soundness of the difficult war policy. I hope that we may well perform it.

* * *

After the first World War we returned rapidly to the basic system of American freedom and free enterprise. We must certainly maintain our system so that that return can again occur when this war ends.

The Government today is getting more and more into business, far more than it was in the first World War.

It is coming to dominate the banking business.

Home financing depends more and more on the Federal Housing Administration.

We have a plan in Congress to nationalize the whole business of making loans to farmers.

Mr. Morgenthau desires to limit every business to a profit of 6 per cent, which, of course, would destroy many businesses and force the Government to finance or replace them.

We must face the fact that the excess-profits tax is going to rise very close to 100 per cent.

Very few people are coming out of this war financially as well off as they went in, let alone better off. But certainly we must permit the retention of sufficient profits to keep the business alive and capable of being financed from private sources.

Many of the new industrial plants will be owned by the Government. Whether they will ever be returned to private industry, any more than Muscle Shoals was returned to private industry, may well be doubted, unless Congress is constantly on guard, and determined to restore a system of privately owned and operated enterprise.

The solution of labor problems by Government seizure of plants, even when the employer is in no way to blame, shows the complete lack of interest of the present Administration in preserving private industry. Will those plants ever be surrendered? A steady determination to increase the strength of labor leaders has made more and more difficult the maintenance of successful enterprise.

* * *

Perhaps I have painted too black a picture. Of course it depends largely on the

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"Of the people, by the people, and for the people." In modern times this fundamental truth of ideal Government was not denied until Hobbes published his book, *"The Leviathan,"* in which he expressed the tyrannical thought that the people exist for the State; that the majority exist for the few; that all human rights, as well as civil rights, receive their origin from the benignity of some king.

About this same time, James I of England propagated the sinister heresy of the Divine Right of Kings and its implied conclusion of the divine subjugation and slavery of the people.

It is centuries since both James I of England and philosopher Hobbes passed from the world of men. Meanwhile, the monarchial form of government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting—America has declared her independence; England has subscribed to her Reform Bills—but, alas, there are still some within our own United States who persist in retaining the theory of Hobbes, at least in practice, namely, that the people exist for the State; that the majority must live for the few in a new form of modern monarchy where money is king.

—From Father Coughlin's radio address of Nov. 16, 1930

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Comment

(Continued from Page 15)

motives and intentions of those who are administering the Government. But of one thing I am confident. If no effort is made by Congress to combat the steady slide toward Government bankruptcy and Government operation of business, the picture at the end of the war will be as black as I have painted it.

We must do everything possible to win the war, and make every sacrifice that is necessary, but we have the task of preserving the American system of free enterprise.

We must grant powers dangerous to freedom and to the Bill of Rights; we cannot help building up a debt dangerous to the safety of the nation; and yet we can keep constantly in mind the preservation of the fundamentals of our system.

We can constantly oppose excessive grants of power not really necessary for the war.

We can struggle to reduce the deficit.

We can preserve an underlying condition which will permit the Administration in power at the end of the war to restore the American system under which we have grown up and in which we believe.

Reporting a Bit of 'Obscure' History

NUMEROUS readers have sent us clippings of a local feature story in the *Chicago Daily News*. It was an interview with a bridgetender, who does a lot of reading.

Quite obviously, neither the reporter who turned the story in, nor the office routine which saw it through to publication, appreciated the "dynamite" packed into the innocent little item.

Let the *Chicago Daily News* relate it:

"The other day he (the bridgetender) was browsing through a time-battered volume called *'War Between Russia and Japan,'* written in 1904 by Murat Halstead, a war correspondent. Halfway through the book he came to a passage that startled him.

" 'It was a big surprise to me,' said Mike today, in telling about it. 'It told all about how Russia once saved the United States. Just imagine — Russia once saved the United States!' . . .

"What Mike Burton found in this book, it was pointed out by a local historian, was an obscure incident in American history. It actually occurred, but little information has been uncovered about it."

The mysterious episode, the story continues, was an incident of the Civil War as related by a Chicago woman, whom Mr. Halstead quotes.

* * *

"Let us turn back the pages of our history to a period of 40 years and see how matters then stood with us," wrote Mrs. Barlow. "We had been engaged in a terrible war (the Civil War) for a year and a half and the end had not yet been reached. In fact, the most critical period of the war was then upon us.

"Our Army had met with several discouraging defeats, our Navy had all it could do toward defending our extensive coast. The money lenders were hesitating before taking any more risks in our securities. Our national credit was fast ebbing away. Jeff Davis had sent his emissaries abroad for the purpose of securing aid. England and France were being moved by every influence to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

"Dark and ominous clouds were settling down upon the once fair prospects for a restoration of the Union. Our fate was in the balance, as it were; but the tossing of a penny remained to decide the course to be pursued by England and France.

"There was a man—the ruler of one of the most remote nations from us on the globe—that had been intently watching the turn events had taken in this country, and who saw at once that if England and France were to recognize the Southern Confederacy the cause for which we were contending would be well nigh useless. The man who saw all this at a glance was the Czar of Russia.

"One morning the citizens of New York City awoke to realize the fact that a large and powerful fleet of war vessels was safely riding at anchor in New York Bay, and for what purpose was it there? The admiral of that squadron was in possession of sealed orders.

"His orders from the Russian government were to remain where he was until the great question that was agitating England and France was settled, and the moment the Confederacy was recognized by those powers the seals were to be opened. These sealed instructions were to report in person for orders to President Lincoln."

After pointing out that the presence of the Russian squadron in New York Harbor prevented England and France from recognizing the Southern Confederacy, Mrs. Barlow says: "It is, undoubtedly, an orthodox truth that had not our friend in far-off Russia come to our aid when he did that our 'government of the people, by the people and for the people' would have perished from the earth."

* * *

The bridgetender's observation which closes the *Daily News* feature story is to the effect that, since Russia once saved us in the Civil War, we owe it to Stalin's Soviet Union to give them all possible aid in repayment now.

* * *

Now that the *Chicago Daily News* has gone this far, perhaps SOCIAL JUSTICE will be permitted to add that we did pay Russia handsomely. Those of us who went to school before 1871 remember reading all about it. Somebody, it seems, has removed it from later history books. Until the *Chicago Daily News* reminded us, we had almost forgotten the incident.

It went, as nearly as we can recall, something like this: President Lincoln was so gratified over the Czar's assistance that he wanted to pay Russia forthwith. The diplomats counselled against the international complications involved, and out of the discussions came the suggestion that Russia had some quite worthless territory, mostly frozen and uninhabitable land, across the Straits in the American hemisphere and not logically within the Asiatic sphere.

So, some years later, the United States bought Alaska from Russia, for a price far beyond its known value. The purchase was intended, and accepted, as a pay-off gesture from the United States for Russia's help in the Civil War.

That the rich Klondike gold strike, and our own agricultural enterprise, revised the value of our "white elephant" purchase, in after years, was just our luck.

It probably would have made the *Daily News* local story much too long for the local historian to have gone into all of that.

Sacrifice and 'Union Now'

PRIVATION and sacrifice may not be too great a price to pay for unity, and a new birth of honest nationalism.

Certainly, our nation needs discipline. Perhaps, too, we need to suffer, in order to appreciate the comforts and luxuries we have enjoyed for so many years in this country; too often, without very much hardship endured to deserve them.

However, the idea that we do not deserve "Union-Now" with Britain because we have not suffered comparably with the British is a new angle. It is advanced by Jay Franklin (Carter), the Cowles columnist, who is an avowed advocate of "Union-Now."

Mr. Franklin believes the United States "is not worthy" to be a political partner of the British Empire in any federal union until we have been tried by suffering and sacrifice. Whether sacrifice for the empire, he does not say.

"The 'Union-Now' idea is that the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations shall immediately form a federal union, with a central government based on the representative principle, and that this union shall be enlarged by the adherence of other suitable nations—such as the Dutch, Norwegians, Free French, etc.—when, as and if circumstances permit their joining," the columnist explains.

"I have known Clarence Streit for many years and regard him with sincere friendship," he continues. "He is absolutely, deeply and passionately convinced that not only is 'Union-Now' the best available blueprint for the post-war world, but that it is the most practical war policy . . . I agree with both these theories . . ."

The commentator then adds:

"But we have too much ground to catch up, too many struggles to endure, too many sacrifices to suffer, before we can approach other nations on the same plane.

"Britain, for example, is passing through the flame. London has been bombed. British ships have been sunk in every sea. British bones lie on a hundred new battlefields. British life *is being socialized to a degree which is as yet undreamed of in this country*. The old order in Britain is dying, or rather is rising, phoenix-like, from the flames of its funeral pyre.

"And here comes America, in a Lady Bountiful mood, talking about 'Union-Now'! We can have union, if we want it, but we can have it only after we have earned it! . . .

* * *

"Would the British be willing to submerge their monarchy in federal union with the United States?" Mr. Franklin asks.

"Would we be willing to accept the British crown as a symbol?

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Letters

SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.

Ghost of Munitions Inquiry

TO THE EDITOR:

On Sunday, January 19, 1936, Father Coughlin said, "this past week the Honorable Gerald Nye, United States Senator from North Dakota, was subjected to a most violent attack by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia and Senator Tom Connally of Texas," because, as chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigation Committee, he was compelled by the force of facts to refer to the late President Wilson and his Secretary of State Robert Lansing as falsifiers.

The epithets of "coward," or "traitor ghoul dipping into the graveyard of history," were flung at Chairman Nye by his fellow Senators who, refusing to admit facts, preferred to defend the indefensible.

Perhaps, if the truth were known, the discourse added, the senatorial critics of Nye's investigation were more concerned with bringing to a close the munition inquiry in order to protect living individuals.

Time has shown the Radio Priest was right again.

—J. O'K.

South Philadelphia, Pa.

How About Rubber?

TO THE EDITOR:

If I recollect correctly SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, some years ago, carried a series of articles on rubber.

As I recall, you said a British monopoly on African rubber had forced the price of crude rubber up so high that Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone, together with Thomas Edison, decided to explore the possibilities of a strictly American production.

Do the British owners still control this African rubber?

If so, why is this crude rubber not available to American war industry under lease-lend?

The press talks only of Malaya, as if the East were the only source of an imported rubber supply.

Rosslyn, Pa. **—E.B.S.**

Challenge to Christians

TO THE EDITOR:

There is a possibility that World War II will not be won by any country, but will end in bankruptcy for all. When that time comes, our troubles will really begin!

In my opinion, all Christians, both Protestants and Catholics, will have to stand together and fight Communism, or go under.

Cascade, Wis. **—C.G.K.**

Gifts of Love vs. Goods 'Swap'

TO THE EDITOR:

What can we accomplish by condemning Marxism with our words, while we endorse it by our actions?

We commit the sin of gluttony by overeating on Thanksgiving, but how often we get up from the table without thanking God!

Christmas should be a season of joy, but we have helped to make it something else. Non-Christians have commercialized Christmas and we, like saps, help them reap pagan profits.

We seldom "give a present" out of love at Christmas; we simply "swap goods," sight unseen!

How often do we say: "I wish Christmas was over!" Nobody ever said that about anything they loved. Would the mother of a soldier ever say: "I wish my son's visit was over"? Who would say, "I wish my anniversary was over." We only say it about Christmas because we have desecrated that happy and holy time with our "swapping."

The festival should be a day of peace, but we have made it one of distress. It should be a day of love; have we made it a day of bad temper?

Will not SOCIAL JUSTICE raise its thunderous voice to restore and preserve Christ's birthday in this land of liberty?

Mound, Minn. **—E.A.M.**

Coast Is Thankful

TO THE EDITOR:

We who have our homes and work on the Pacific coast, regarded as a dangerous area at the moment, still have much to be thankful for. Not the least of these thanksgivings is that we have no *Minneapolis Star-Journals* nor offspring of its ilk.

How empty must be the heads and hearts of the policymakers of such publications that in these bitter days they find nothing better to print than false accusations against a fellow editor.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is now and always has been one of the greatest forces voicing forthright Christian American patriotism in this country. This, its many thousands of readers will gladly testify to.

The smears of the *Minneapolis Star-Journal* and its queer *clique* give point to remarks made only a few weeks ago by a leading British psychopathist who predicted that mental disorders would become more and more evident in this World War No. 2.

San Francisco, Calif. **—M.C.**

Fr. Coughlin Told Us

TO THE EDITOR:

Father Coughlin foresaw the danger of things to come and warned us of what has happened.

I feel that this country would not be at war now, if we had worked as honestly and unitedly for peace, as we are now asked to work for victory.

We are now in the war and we will all work to win it; but we will not lose sight of the fruits of war, and of the peace, while doing so.

If we could have had more men in public life to work with Father Coughlin, this would be a different world today. Indifference has put us all in the present predicament.

Prairie du Chien, Wis. **—H.H.K.**

The Taxpayer Goes All-Out

—Cartoonist Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Satan Growing Bolder

TO THE EDITOR:

Satan is stepping around in the open more and more boldly every day. Let us hope that God will soon drive him back to the center of hell.

We must not forget that this world war is very likely to turn out to be another persecution of Christ and His Church and Christian people everywhere.

By all means keep SOCIAL JUSTICE going. Keep up your courageous expression of Catholic truth. There is a mountain to draw from!

I thank you especially for your "Advice" on page 20 of the December 22nd issue.

—W.K.

Fairfax, South Dakota

High Prices Hit Workers

TO THE EDITOR:

In SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine of January 5th there is a brilliant article entitled "We Invest." I agree with you 100 per cent, with only one additional suggestion.

Does the U. S. Congress realize that large masses of non-defense workers are worse off financially now than they were during the depression?

High prices are strangling those whose income is still on a panic level.

Will any other concern in the U. S. follow the example of SOCIAL JUSTICE and refuse to enrich itself from the innocent blood of our boys? I wonder.

Profits from defense bonds should be alloted partly to relieve the misery and dire want of the deserving now, and especially after the gates of defense plants will close.

—J.G.R.

Chicago, Ill.

America Still Free

TO THE EDITOR:

Do not let anybody think that after 165 years of freedom from Britain—for which we can thank George Washington and his compatriots—we are going to let anyone sneak in and take our liberty away!

We elected Mr. Roosevelt to be our President, and we are interested only in what he does and says. Anytime he does not feel capable of handling the U.S.A. any longer we can always elect another intelligent American to finish the job. We do not need the directions of the Prime Minister of any foreign country.

It is about time that real Americans who love their country remind their senators and congressmen that this is still America. Millions of silent Americans are determined to keep it so.

—M.A.

Detroit, Mich.

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Comment

Sacrifice and 'Union Now'

(Continued from Page 16)

"Would the old school crowd use 'Union-Now' as a means of recouping their lost prestige, through social influence over impressionable American officials?

"Would British and Dominion shipping and industrial interests be willing to admit our capital and competition into choice preserves?

"Would our own industrial magnates consent to lower trade barriers and admit British goods to our domestic markets?"

Mr. Franklin's questions, you will note, are supremely naive. The industrial "interests," "magnates," etc., etc., will do whatever they're told by the same order givers who run both Britain and the United States now!

The column concludes:

"It is a good thing for Clarence Streit to preach 'Union-Now' as an ideal . . . but until America has gone through the mill, we will not be in a position to enter any such union on fair terms."

' ' '

In other words, it is too late now. We will have to go "through the mill." We will have to come down to the peon level of the exploited poor of London and the battered victims of the "blitz." That is, of course, precisely what SOCIAL JUSTICE predicted, and was scolded for. If our memory serves us, Mr. Franklin was one of our harshest "scolders."

We shall only say now that it was *to prevent America's sharing in the awful wash-out* that we were striving.

As we said in these columns recently, we do not think the "Union-Now" fanatics are any aid to Britain's cause. The common enterprise now is to win this terrible war, and insure a peace worth all the fighting at the end of it.

It seems to us that these United States must achieve the consciousness of a sounder nationalism before we dare trust ourselves to adventure in the perilous unknown of internationalism.

Our picture of the coming World State, whatever its political complexion, is an amalgam of strong states, not a common refuge for nations that have lost—or been deprived of—their individual character.

Alphabetical News

(Continued from Page 12)

T Telling the People Facts

The hard-hearted Britishers have no more liking for military defeats than have we. Long ago they cashiered the old saw, "Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die."

Thus, members of Parliament want to know the reason—and do something about it—for Crete, Libya, Hong Kong and Singapore

Quoting the *Wall Street Journal:*

"There is another noteworthy feature about that House of Commons debate. It is the fact that members of the House could voice unrestrained criticism, demand answers and get them from the responsible cabinet members. Britain, far closer to the war than we yet are, can afford questioning and criticism, and no one abuses the questioners and the critics are not condemned as fifth-columnists. Britain with her back to the wall could change her government.

"If Great Britain has no other lesson for us—and she still has many—one is worth our learning. It is that her people will have the facts. They will have their say about the facts."

' ' '

U. Understanding in Moscow?

According to Walter Kerr, *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent, the defeat of Japan in the Far East is predicted by a signed article in the *Volga Commune.* Isaac Zvavich is the author of the article.

A day later we learned from a Japanese official broadcast there was no truth in foreign reports of border friction between Japanese and Russian forces. The same source reported progress in Japanese-Russian negotiations for a new fishing treaty.

That's a nice phrase—"fishing treaty." Fishing for what?

The fact is the Soviet Union has not used Vladivostok as a jumping-off place to bomb Tokyo.

We suspect there's an understanding between the two governments.

' ' '

V. Vexed British Officials

Mr. Brown, Singapore correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and E. R. Noderer, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune,* have lost their jobs because London is not pleased with what they say.

The war office has advised the *Chicago Tribune* correspondent there that the action was taken as a result of Mr. Noderer's dispatches from Iran, his failure to report to the war office at Cairo, and overcrowded press accommodations at Singapore. Oh yeah!

' ' '

W. War News

Meanwhile, according to Larry Rue, London correspondent for the *Tribune,* Londoners are reading about food, meals, clothing, balloting, entertainment, conscription of women and labor problems. Not much war news is published on the theory that no news is good news.

Americans aren't doing much reading about war either, except those news items which are censored.

' ' '

X. Xenomania Cure

According to Clem Tinney, cigar broadcaster, there is a way to balance our budget. He suggests that typists be taxed a dime for every miscue they make, etc., etc. But his big, bold suggestion was to tax every person a dollar who asked the question: "Where is the United States fleet?"

He thinks the budget would be balanced overnight.

' ' '

Y. Yes, Ciro's

The hottest spot in Hollywood is closed for the duration. The management weeps because the silk hats and ermines have been moth-balled till the boys come home.

It strikes us it is too late for the pocketbooks of the ermine-ites and high-hatters to go into hiding. Before 1945 the poor dears will be forced to eat plain spinach and buy bonds with all their salary over and above $5,200 net, personal a year.

' ' '

Z. Zebras

The United States of America has few zebras—and not so many horses. Some big trucking concerns are now readying themselves with horses provided they can buy the harness—which reminds us of the man who ordered eggs for breakfast in a kosher restaurant provided he could get the ham.

Seriously, horses will be more in demand now than they were these past 15 years—unless peace breaks out suddenly.

And that reminds us: Bridget McCarthy was walking down Park Avenue when she noticed Annie O'Sullivan coming down the steps of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

"What in the world are you coming out of that Episcopalian church for?" said Bridget to Annie.

"Be patient with your old neighbor," replied Annie, "and I'll tell you. Y'know that no-good husband of mine? Well, he's workin' in a munition factory at 90 dollars a week!"

Bridget still shook her head.

Annie added: "Y'know that ne'er-do-well son of mine? He's workin' for the Government at 60 dollars a week!

"And I should be goin' to St. Patrick's Cathedral when the Pope is prayin' for peace!"

'We're in the Army Now'

THAT Is the theme song today of our army of loyal distributors. It is marching on—selling SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. But we need still more help in distributing the magazine that tells the TRUTH.

We need 1,000 more distributors throughout the country. The customers are there—the public demands our product.

MEN AND BOYS—Will you join up for service on Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday? We have worked out a plan whereby you can make good money for a few hours of pleasant work each week.

Send in the blank below TODAY.

ENLIST NOW AS A DISTRIBUTOR!

Social Justice

Special Distributor's Order Blank

_____, 19____

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

Please send me detailed information at once so I may become a Special Distributor.

*My Name Is*_____

*My Address Is*_____

*City or Town*_____

*State*_____

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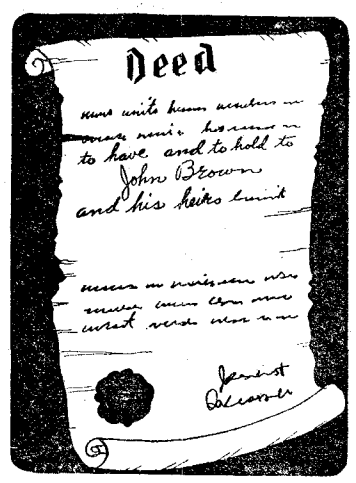
'LAST HOUR' JUST AROUND CORNER

YOU STILL CAN ENTER CONTEST AND WIN $1500.00

PICTURES FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 15



1. Sherman
2. Sheridan
3. MacArthur
4. Grant
5. Gary Cooper
6. Summerall
7. Funston
8. Randolph

Picture No. 16

1. Eugene Lyons
2. Donald Nelson
3. Lionel Stander
4. Frank Knox
5. Josh Billings
6. William Randolph Hearst

If wishing to enter, use "Past Pictures" Coupon below. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

Ques. No. 15 ☐

Ques. No. 16 ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... *State* .....

EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND

If wishing to enter, use "Past Pictures" Coupon below. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

Ques. No. 15 ☐

Ques. No. 16 ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... *State* .....

Rules of the Contest

1. The "AMERICANA" Picture-Puzzle Contest is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except home office employes or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 puzzle-pictures based upon the names of prominent American statesmen, legislators, soldiers, business men, playwrights, columnists, actors; or the names of states, cities, towns and rivers of the United States. It shall run for 12 consecutive weeks, beginning December 8, 1941. Two puzzle-pictures shall appear each week for 10 weeks, and all 50 puzzle-pictures on the 11th and 12th weeks.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded by SOCIAL JUSTICE to the contestant returning the best or most appropriate solutions to the 50 puzzle-pictures and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next best or most appropriate solutions shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in ten cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of puzzle-picture solutions, or a total of $2.50. The entire $2.50 may be sent in one remittance. For these remittances the contestant shall have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine sent for four months without cost to any person designated by the contestant.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. Should one or more ties arise, a number of prizes will be withheld equal to the number of contestants tied. Such ties will be broken by tied contestants, upon notification, submitting ideas and suggestions for puzzle-pictures similar to but not identical with those of the contest. These will be judged by the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine on the basis of clarity, accuracy to subject matter and puzzleization, and prizes awarded accordingly. In event of final ties duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may submit only one set of solutions.

10. The publisher reserves the right to increase the cash amount of prizes or to offer bonuses for promptness during progress of the contest.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The contest will last 12 weeks, beginning December 8th. Two puzzle-pictures, accompanied by several suggested titles, will appear each week. All 50 puzzle-pictures will appear on the 11th and 12th weeks.

2. The task of the contestant is to select what he or she considers the best or most appropriate title for each puzzle-picture, taken from the suggested titles beneath the picture. There is only one correct, best or most appropriate title, predetermined before the puzzle-picture appears.

3. The correct title to each puzzle-picture can be determined from one or two considerations: (1) the general characteristics of the picture as representing or depicting what the title represents, (2) pronunciation of the names of outstanding objects appearing in the picture or the things characters say.

4. A contestant may remit ten cents in coin with his or her solutions each week for 10 weeks, and then remit the balance of $1.50. Or payment in full, $2.50, may be made when entering the contest.

5. No contestant may submit more than one set of solutions. However, every member of the family may submit a set, thus increasing the probability of having a winner in the home.

6. Judges of the contest are recruited from the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

7. A BONUS OF $500 OVER AND ABOVE THE REGULAR PRIZE WILL BE PAID WINNERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZES WHO ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

Every opportunity which presents itself in life comes to an end sooner or later—usually sooner. That's how it is right now with your opportunity to enter the great "AMERICANA" Contest of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and strike for your share of thousands of dollars in prizes about to be distributed to 311 readers.

There's a Grand Prize of $1,500 "hanging in the balance." It CAN be YOURS as easily as that of any other person in the Contest. No, you are not yet too late to enter and win—but a little speed on your part is required.

To win this Grand Prize of $1,500 all you have to do is to solve 50 easy puzzle-pictures better than other contestants. The two pictures on this page are fair samples. Look them over. You can solve them. Of course, all pictures are not TOO easy. After all, this is a Contest.

In order to enter TODAY all you need to do is to clip and mail the "Past Pictures" Coupon at the bottom of this page. This action on your part will bring—pronto—all pictures which have appeared in the Contest right down to date.

You then work them out, send them in with your remittance, and go right through to the end of the Contest.

Who can say you will not win the Grand Prize of $1,500? Besides, there are 310 additional cash prizes ranging from a Second Prize of $1,000 down to hundreds of prizes of $5.00 each.

Oh, you SHOULD win—and you CAN win as easily as the next one.

BUT—UNLESS YOU ENTER YOU CANNOT WIN.

Make That $1,500 Your Goal!

GRAND PRIZE	**$1,500.00**
Second Prize	1,000.00
Third Prize	500.00
Fourth Prize	400.00
Fifth Prize	200.00
Six prizes of $25.00 each	150.00
100 prizes of $10.00 each	1,000.00
200 prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00
311 Cash Prizes	$5,750.00

Address Contest Mail to—

'Contest Manager' SOCIAL JUSTICE

Royal Oak, Michigan

CONTEST MANAGER,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan

I wish to enter your "AMERICANA" Contest. Please send me at once and without cost all puzzle-pictures which have appeared in the Contest down to date.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

Town or City ..... *State* .....

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NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Let Us Be Profiteers

WHILE millions of Americans are suffering because of the war, others are profiteering.

There are political profiteers who have frozen themselves to their positions.

There are financial profiteers waxing fat on bond issues.

There are industrial profiteers building fortunes for themselves out of cannon, shrapnel, airplanes, tanks, and blood.

Profiteering and war go hand in hand. It was always so. It is so today.

Therefore, let us be profiteers – we who profess belief in our Christ.

But our profiteering will not be measured in gold or blood money. Conscious that an outraged God has been moved to chastise all men for their transgressions, our profiteering will be identified with things spiritual, with things substantial.

In these mad days, let us chisel a channel from our minds to our hands. Let us begin to live the things in which we believe.

Now is the appropriate time, therefore, to do penance – personal and national; "for unless you do penance, you shall likewise perish."

Now is the acceptable time to fall on our knees with true humility; for "God will not despise a humble and a contrite heart."

What doth it profit America if she gains the entire world and loses her soul? Although our nation may reduce to rubble the bamboo homes of Tokyo and smash to impotence the mechanized forces of Berlin, will our conquest be worth the effort unless we crush the causes at home and abroad which multiplied untimely graves; which pierced with swords of sorrow unnumbered hearts?

Unquestionably imperial greed, military ambition and human pride made their contributions to the sorrows mankind is experiencing. Unless these vices are buried in the grave of repentance, the aftermath of war – no matter where military victory lies – will be intolerable to our children.

Choose between profiteering materially or spiritually.

The worldly profiteers will meet a worse fate than did their predecessors following the first World War. Investigations will follow. Courts will be held. Judgments will be handed down. And the culprits, stripped of their last dripping blood bond, will be fortunate if only prison gates close upon them for the remainder of their lives.

But what of the profiteers who take up their cross and follow Christ though it leads to Gethsemane, to Pilate's hall, to the court of the Jewish high priests – and to Calvary? Indeed they may be crucified and sealed in the tomb over which stand the guards of the Antichrist.

Undoubtedly, however, they will rise again eternally with the merit gained from suffering. They will rise most surely to confound those who did them to death, together with the principles for which they stood.

Let us be profiteers as was Christ, as were the apostles, as were the million martyrs whose blood crimsoned the golden sands of the Flavian amphitheater or froze on the icy steppes of Russia.

Suffering always has been the badge of Christians. Martyrdom always has been their seed.

Therefore, fear not. Lift up your hearts. Neither the rust of time nor the moth of destruction can tax from you the spiritual profits which these harrowing times enable us to gain.

Enter Our 'Americana' Contest Now; Solve Picture Puzzles and Win $1,500

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